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THE JERUSALEM POST

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1954

PRICE: 80 PRUTA
VOL. XXX, No. 7801

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Column One
BY
David Courtney

IT is one thing to be able to add up and another to be an economist. For all I know it is something else again to be a Minister of Finance. Most of us are neither economists nor Ministers of Finance and are pretty shaky when it comes to adding up; and could no more explain the difference between deflation and disinflation or define the exchange equalisation fund — now happily done away with and therefore in no need of definition — than dispute with Einstein the mathematics of the starry heavens. In sum, we are the taxpayers.

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IS Mr. Eshkol's Budget a good one or a bad one, a thrift or a spend thrift one? How should I know? It adds up in one column to a tremendous figure and adds up in the other to exactly the same figure, and is therefore what every good Minister of Finance is supposed to sit up late of nights to bring about — a Balanced Budget; by which token, no doubt, the State of Israel can be called a solvent State. It is really quite extraordinary how modern States can set themselves to spend a huge sum of money and then turn round and jot down sources of revenue enough to foot the bill. We must all be richer than we thought.

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THE economists, of course, put qualifications to the assumption of solvency. They are a gloomy lot, always qualifying something; and doing so in a terminological mumbo-jumbo that very few of us understand. One could forgive Lord Keynes because he made a fortune for Kings and didn't do badly for himself; from which it was reasonable to deduce that if he had been Chancellor and could have applied his economics to the nation he would have made a fortune for Britain. Perhaps, however, that is not the way these things work out.

●

THE trained economist in the modern State may have reason for his gloom. What to us is simple arithmetic, like Mr. Eshkol's calculated plan to keep the cost-of-living index from rising more than ten per cent in the next financial year, is a trifle too simple for the average economist, who sees a spiral in every price list, recession behind every door and inflation under every bed. Luckily for Ministers of Finance the economists cannot agree among themselves about spirals or whether the State economy should be controlled or decontrolled or whether unemployment should be abolished or kept at a healthy seven per cent or when taxation has hit the ceiling: it is an adjustable ceiling, of course, thanks to the ingenuity of modern Ministers of Finance and the patience of taxpayers who sit wondering just how long it will be before the whole thing comes crashing down on their heads.

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NO matter. There it is, enormously impressive: 571 million pounds on one side of the ledger and 571 million pounds on the other. It works out at 400 pounds or so for every man, woman and puling brat in the country—400 pounds to get and 400 pounds to spend on making the State shipshape over the next financial year. Anyway, 400 pounds to spend: the responsibility for the getting of it is shared by the U.S. Government, the Independence Bond-drivers and the West German Federal Republic, whose productivity is as important to Mr. Eshkol as the productivity of the citrus groves and the textile factories and, of course, the taxpayer.

●

THIS external share in providing Mr. Eshkol with his revenue is almost like having rich colonies, except that Dr. Sneh says it is the other way about, and that the millions and millions of dollars sent to Israel by the U.S. Government under grant-in-aid and one thing and another are just plain imperialism. I suppose Dr. Sneh is an economist, too; although when he rings the U.S. dollar on the Knesset counter and detects the sound of imperial alloy the effect is political rather than economic. Besides, what is a little imperialism among dollars? They are still worth a pound eighty.

●

THE Knesset has been given ten hours to talk about the whole matter, the whole 571 million pounds; and much good may it do them and do us who will be talking about it for the rest of the year: that is, about the way prices are going up (not more than ten per cent, Mr. Eshkol has told us); and the way none of us can get our budget, to balance like Mr. Eshkol's. That always seems a little unfair. For, after all, and even taking into account Dr. Sneh's imperial dollars and the contributions by way of reparations from Germany and the money raised by selling beautifully engraved bonds to Americans — even taking all this into account, it is still the common run of us who is compelled to make Mr. Eshkol's budget balance. It would be only fair if he would help us to balance ours.

Jerusalem, February 24.

Egyptian Heads UN Human Rights Body

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (UP). — Dr. Mahmoud Azmi of Egypt was today elected chairman of the U.N. Human Rights Commission for its tenth session, which opened today.

M. René Cassin of France was elected First Vice-Chairman and Dr. Enrique Fabregat of Uruguay Second Vice-Chairman.

Azmi was nominated by the Lebanese delegate, Edward Rizk, and seconded by the Soviet delegate.

Yaffi, Resigned, Still Top Choice To Rule Lebanon

President Camille Chamoun of the Lebanon last night accepted the resignation of Premier Abdullah el Yafi, NEABS reports.

The President began consultations with both pro-Government and opposition members of Parliament on the setting up of a new Cabinet. According to NEABS, Yafi was the most likely candidate.

El Yafi resigned over a parliament deadlock on internal affairs. His Government had been subjected to steadily increasing public and political criticism for failure to carry out long-promised reforms. In addition, the inability of Economic Minister Karami to produce an economic agreement with neighbouring Syria for the forthcoming year was also a cause of dissatisfaction.

The 1954 budget was another downfall. The Government took a stand on early ratification of Lebanon's budget and avoidance of the 1953 fiasco in which the budget for that year was not approved until November, just two months before the end of the year.

Bao Dai Discusses Nehru's Appeal

HANOI, Tuesday (UP). — The French High Command announced today that the Vietminh have withdrawn dramatically from Luang Prabang.

Some 1,500 Communist troops vanished from the very gates of the Laotian royal capital as Vietnamese Emperor Bao Dai discussed with his advisers Indian Premier Nehru's "urgent" appeal for a cease-fire in Indo-China to prepare for the Geneva conference in April.

French patrols ranging 12 kms. into the jungles around Luang Prabang found no sign of the "regional" forces that were dug deep into Chinese-style bunkers and menacing the city a few days ago, the High Command announced.

In Vietnam, Bao Dai sat down with his advisers at Dalat as both Press and public opinion appeared to greet Nehru's cease-fire call with moderate approval. But French and Vietnamese military officials considered that it would be difficult to halt all fighting in this war without battle-lines.

In contrast to the Press and general public which hold Nehru in high regard, Vietnam's officialdom was markedly cool to his appeal. Nehru has refused to recognize Vietnam as a state.

Gillette Fears US May be Involved

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). — Senator Guy M. Gillette (Dem., Iowa) said today that the U.S. is being drawn "step by step" into the Indo-China war.

"I don't believe it is the purpose of those who are formulating our foreign policy to do that," he added, "but I feel that is the ultimate goal towards which we are going."

Mr. Gillette, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, stated on a radio programme that the sending of 200 Air Force technicians to Indo-China might lead to greater American commitments.

Paris Awaits Pleven

PARIS, Tuesday (UP). — The French Cabinet today deferred consideration of India's appeal for an Indo-China cease-fire until Defence Minister René Pleven returns from his front-line survey.

M. Pleven, now touring the battlefront, is scheduled to leave Indo-China about March 1.

Israel Accepts UN Call To Meet with Jordan

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Government, it is learned, has now signified its acceptance of Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld's invitation for a conference with Jordan under Article XII of the Armistice Agreement.

It is also supposed that the Government will accept the offer of the U.N. Secretary General to assist during the first stages of the Conference. It is thought that the presence of the Secretary General will facilitate an agreement on the Agenda and procedural questions.

In its reply it is also expected that Israel will ask that the conference be expedited at the Secretary General's earliest convenience.

Israel, it seems, will state no objection to the conference being held in Jerusalem with alternate or an equal number of sessions in Israel and the Jordan-held sectors.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

Jerusalem Post Reporter

In calling a conference three months before the U.N. invitation, Israel afforded Jordan a unique opportunity for repairing the situation within the framework of the Armistice Agreement, Mr. Gideon Rafael, Adviser to the Foreign Ministry on Middle Eastern and U.N. affairs, told a meeting of the Mapai English-speaking group in Jerusalem yesterday.

Mr. Rafael considered that the U.N. Secretary General had expressed his invitation in terms sufficiently broad to find approval from both sides. Israel will present an agenda definite enough to prevent the conference from bogging down in general discussion, he stated.

The Arab States have been exploiting the Armistice Agreements as a shelter to wage a war of attrition against Israel, whereas Israel interpreted them as a means to attaining peace, Mr. Rafael said. However, the Arabs would be making a fatal mistake in thinking our fairness to be a sign of weakness, especially in the case of Egypt's blockade and obdurate defiance of U.N. orders.

Iraq Seen Joining US Mid-East System

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Tuesday. — Whitehall seems to have advised Amman to attend the conference called by the U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjoeld, but up to now there is no indication how this advice has been received. Unofficial comment suggests that Jordan resented the skilful timing of Israel's move and may also have been urged from Cairo and Damascus not to attend.

The Iraqi attitude is more doubtful. There are pointers to closer Iraqi association with Pakistan, and in this context the more frenzied Arab League propagandists in Damascus seem to have been worried lately about Baghdad's long-term intentions. Iraq's failure to attend the League's committee on the raising of common defence funds is also adversely criticised.

These familiar concerns are now over-shadowed by Pakistan's pact with Turkey and by yesterday's disclosures from Karachi on American arms aid, which a "Times" report from Damascus today describes as a blow to Arab League diplomacy. By this is meant the growing probability that Iraq will be drawn into the new American-controlled system. This is made doubly probable by the coincident announcement from Cairo that Egypt will not join any regional pact until the national aspirations have been fulfilled. Iraq is thought unlikely to wait so long while, in the meantime, American aid goes to Turkey and Pakistan.

Not Popular

It would be an exaggeration to say that either the pact between Turkey and Pakistan or Pakistan's military alliance with America are popular here. The Turkish President hardly stopped in London on his way to Washington and his stay here received the minimum of publicity in the British Press. Pakistan's new orientation, by contrast, has been fully reported although comment up to now has dwelt on India's unfavourable reaction rather than on the unpalatable fact that Washington has now effectively by-passed the whole British defence position in the Middle East and established its own system into which Iraq seems likely to be drawn.

There has been no recent American pressure on Whitehall to make further concessions to Egypt. Washington seems quite simply to have concluded that it cannot wait for the Anglo-Egyptian stalemate to be broken and that Egypt will anyhow probably default on any contractual obligations made towards Britain. This is also the conclusion of the more realistic observers here.

Turkey's Attitude To Israel Unaffected

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Tuesday. — The Turkish-Pakistan pact will not affect the Turkish attitude towards Israel, India, North Africa, or other issues on which Pakistan takes a definite stand, "The New York Times" reports today from Ankara.

"There is little likelihood that the new alliance will develop an integrated policy to the extent that the North Atlantic grouping has been able to do. It is clear that neither Turkey nor Pakistan, let alone other prospective members of the *entente*, are prepared to abandon their traditional policies in favour of a single Middle East bloc," the correspondent asserts, quoting Turkish sources.

The Turks feel that the Pakistani officials must appease fanatical Moslem groups during the present election campaign, and they discount the extreme statements voiced last week by Mohammed Ali. They are convinced that Pakistan will gradually abandon the anti-West Islamic bloc as the fruits of cooperation with the West become noticeable.

Pakistan Gets US Grant

KARACHI, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Pakistan Government and the U.S. Foreign Operations Administration signed an agreement yesterday to finance a major irrigation and agricultural development project in the Punjab.

The U.S. will contribute $3.5m., mainly in the form of technical services and equipment, for the scheme, which is known as the Taunsa Barrage Project.

This is the sixth agreement signed by Pakistan and the F.D.A. this year.

Iranian Troops Posted At Kashani's Home

TEHERAN, Tuesday (Reuter). — A lorry and 20 soldiers were stationed outside the home of Abolghassem Kashani, the fanatically anti-British Islamic leader.

Mullah Kashani has denounced the Government of General Fazlollah Zahedi and attacked negotiations for a new oil agreement with Britain.

The Military Governor of Teheran, General Teimour Nakhtiari, today warned that "any assemblies to intrigue and plot against the Government will be severely and seriously punished."

Hussein Makki, who helped Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh take over the Anglo-Iranian oil installations in 1951, yesterday announced his return to politics "to fight any oil agreement" the present Government may make with Britain.

Makki said, "I shall stand for the forthcoming Majlis (Lower House) elections if the authorities permit." He charged British interests with organizing sham elections for the Senate (Upper House).

Last Indian Forces Leave Korea

SEOUL, Tuesday (Reuter) — General K. S. Thimayya, the Indian who was responsible for the repatriation of war prisoners, left Korea today for Tokyo on his way home.

His departure coincided with that of the last batch of 1,000 Indian troops to leave after six months spent in guarding prisoners who refused repatriation.

During their journey by train from the demilitarized zone to Inchon, where they boarded a troopship to take them home, they were closely guarded by heavily armed U.S. military police.

Police in armoured cars and jeeps, and carrying machine-guns, patrolled all railway bridges and culverts, and followed the train where possible alongside the railway line.

Forged Sterling Notes Appear in UK, Europe

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Detective Superintendent A. Webb, one of Scotland Yard's principal investigators, will soon leave for the Continent following the uncovering in Britain of forged British banknotes. About £300 in false notes have been uncovered so far.

Police in France and Italy have reported that the notes have also appeared there. Distribution is believed to be carried out from Malta because the Maltese, as British subjects, can enter Britain easily.

French Position On EDC Unchanged

PARIS, Tuesday (UP). — France threw the question of European Army ratification into the laps of her allies today, making it flatly dependent on how much satisfaction she gets from the U.S., Britain and Germany on various prior conditions.

These, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman, are settlement of the festering Saar dispute with Bonn, and Anglo-American guarantees to the unified continental army.

Simultaneously, Foreign Minister Georges Bidault was reported to have told the Cabinet today, during a review of the Berlin Conference that he believes the division of Germany will be of indefinite, unlimited duration unless Russia changes her mind.

The Quai d'Orsay said, however, that the Government believes there should be no link between the Geneva peace talks on Indo-China and the National Assembly debate on ratification of the European Defence Community.

The spokesman did not indicate when the E.D.C. treaty might go before the Chamber. Various Assembly committees still have a month's work preparing their reports. He had no hint as to whether the Government would try to push the debate before the Geneva talks or wait until later.

Soviet Aim is Domination Of Europe—Adenauer

BERLIN, Tuesday (Reuter). — West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said today that the final aim of Soviet policy was domination of Europe.

He told a mass rally in West Berlin that Soviet Foreign Minister V.M. Molotov had made this clear at the Berlin conference, and that Soviet policy was dominated by the thought of maintaining the *status quo* in the occupied countries and her political position in the countries under her control.

But, Dr. Adenauer predicted a period of international relations was at hand. He called on Berliners and East Germans to hold out patiently and vigilantly. Germany would eventually be reunited in freedom. The Berlin conference has shown that an isolated solution of the German problem was impossible, but this did not mean that it could not be solved, he said.

POPE PIUS ADVISED TO RETURN TO BED

VATICAN CITY, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Pope has been advised by his doctors to give up work and to return to his bed, in view of a threatened return of the dangerous hiccoughs he suffered last month, it was learned today.

"Osservatore Romano" the Vatican newspaper, said today that the Pope's physical system had been weakened in past months by "excessive work and his concern about the present particularly painful times."

Flight of Druze From Syria Into Jordan Continues

Additional groups of Druze, followers of Sultan Pasha el-Atrash, arrived in Jordan late Monday night seeking political asylum. Yesterday, the Jordan Government officially confirmed the arrival at midnight Sunday of Atrash and 35 of his adherents.

A communique issued by Jordan Interior Minister Husa'i Majali stated that the Atrash group had been moved into the interior, where they are being held in custody pending negotiations with the Syrian Government. NEABS reports that they are at Al Azrak village, and have been ordered to refrain from any kind of political activity.

Following telephone conversations between Jordan Premier Dr. Fawzi Mulki and Syrian President Adib Shishakly on Monday afternoon, Syrian Minister of Interior Abdul Rahman Huneidi arrived in Amman late on Monday night for consultations. He returned to Damascus yesterday afternoon after being received by King Hussein in the presence of Premier Mulki and Interior Minister Majali. The latter told reporters that, for the time being, the Druze will be permitted to remain.

To Get Sanctuary

The general feeling in Amman political circles, says NEABS, is that they will be granted sanctuary as political refugees. The question is to come before the Jordan Cabinet today.

According to UP, the Shishakly Government has demanded the return of Atrash, and has accused him of planning to "sell Syria to the Hashemites and their British friends."

ANA reports that Jordan finds herself in a most uncomfortable situation. On the one hand, she does not wish to upset her good relations with Syria, but on the other, she does not wish to lose the confidence of the Druze leaders by extraditing them.

(Reuter, ANA, NEABS)

Jordanians Fire On Israel Surveyors

A group of Israel surveyors who were marking the Israel-Jordan Armistice Line in the northern part of the Little Triangle, was fired on at 9.30 a.m. yesterday from across the border, the Army spokesman announced. The men were unhurt.

A complaint was lodged with the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, and a demand made for an immediate investigation.

At 4:30 p.m. an Israel unit patrolling the Armistice Line in the Latrun area was fired on from no-man's-land, the spokesman said. A complaint was also made to the M.A.C. on this incident.

A joint investigation by the Israel-Jordan M.A.C. is to be held today concerning an Israel complaint that on February 12 armed Jordanians had attempted to steal a flock of sheep from Israel Arabs near Sandala, in the Gilboa district, the spokesman announced. It will be remembered that the attempt was foiled by the shepherds.

LLOYD TO ATTEND SUDAN PARLIAMENT OPENING

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter).— Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, will represent Britain at the opening of the newly elected Sudan Parliament at Khartoum on March, the Foreign Office announced here today.

Mr. Lloyd will fly to Khartoum on Saturday at the invitation of the Governor General.

Election Undertones In House Budget Debate

By SHAYA SHAPIRO, Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The 10-hour general debate on the Budget, which started in the Knesset yesterday, although seemingly only following the standard lines of argument, contained the undertones of General Election.

While Mapam's speaker waved the banner of the "Zionist Development Programme," and the General Zionist came out with the "No More Taxation" cry, Mapai's representative indulged in serious and lengthy discussion to prove that the Budget could not be less if the State is to provide any reasonable degree of services, and could not have been more if it was not to upset the country's economy. Other party representatives followed the lead, for, if the General Zionists and Mapai could not gloss over the rift between them when debating a common Cabinet proposal, the germ of premature elections must have taken root.

Claims Deficit IL.100m.

Mr. Aharon Zisling (Mapam), who opened the debate in an almost empty House, estimated that that the real deficit for the current year was over IL.100m. Some IL.76m. of the Regular Budget came from funds originally earmarked for development—"a piracy of the National Funds." Unemployment affected between 40,000 and 65,000 persons, he estimated. Half of the youths from 14 to 18 years old were receiving no education whatsoever. The IL.60m. deficit in the Foreign Currency Budget was due to "importers' piracy." The panacea: total employment, war on parasitism, all importing to be in Government hands, cancellation of all "non-payment imports" and supply of all necessities in sufficient quantity and at fixed prices; also more efficient credits, more productivity in the Arab sector, no foreign concessions—"a Zionist programme of genuine national independence."

An Achievement

Mr. Haim Ariav (General Zionists), on the other hand, was glad that the budget "really did not exceed that of the outgoing year." It was on the part of the Government, "an achievement." Still, the speaker had his "misgivings" as to whether the estimated revenue really will be forthcoming as scheduled. It was a "wise step" by the Government to decrease the real estimates of the Development Budget. All this formed "the Government's first step towards a healthier economy."

The Government, Mr. Ariav said, was getting too much of the national income. In addition to the 21% which the State took in taxes, local government authorities also impounded their share. "To the citizen, it is practically all the same who takes his money." By decreasing the national Budget, the Government would foster economic expansion, Mr. Ariav argued, for more money would be left to the citizen with which to do business. Production must be increased promptly, "even at the expense of long-term investments." In any case, the panacea for investments was familiar: the abolition of foreign currency controls.

Fears Asking Too Much

The idea of stiffening regulations for non-payment of taxes was good; but, Mr. Ariav pleaded, "do not turn this country into hell by asking too much!" The budget, Mr. Ariav added, should be "shrunken" in committee by another five per cent.

Psychoanalysts will not fail to notice a slip in Mr. Ariav's wording when he argued that indirect taxes had been increased excessively, "even if according to your experts the increase would not influence the index noticeably." Mr. M. Begin (Herut) was quick to

(Continued on Page 3, — Col. 7)

Thumbnail Sketch

Israel's Foreign Currency Debts — $406 m.

(Capital only—as of Jan. 1, 1954)		
Long term (over five years)	$281m.	69%
Medium term (one to five yrs.)	82m.	18%
Short term (12 mos. and under)	73m.	18%
Total	$406m.	100%

THE PRESENT:
Israel must repay the following Debts in 1954:

Long term	$14.2m.	13%
Medium term	24.2m.	22%
Short term	72.9m.*	65%
Total	$111.3m.	100%

*This represents the total short term indebtedness.

THE FUTURE:
The remaining $294.8m. (after this year's payments) will be repaid in instalments ranging from $12.7m. to $64.9m. annually until 1968.

Foreign Debt Now At Turning Point

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The state of Israel's foreign currency debt (total $406m.), has reached a turning point now that a consolidation loan is to be raised by the United Jewish Appeal in the U.S., Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Director General of the Ministry of Finance stated at a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

Short-term debts of $72.9m. (18% of the $406m. total) are to be repaid this year out of these funds, he said. The savings which will be realized by restoring an element of normalcy to Israel's international finances by eliminating debts which must be repaid within a year, are in the neighbourhood of $7-8 m. annually.

The savings will be effected by reducing interest rates (on short-term debts they range from 4½% to 7½% and occasionally much higher); and by permitting more advantageous business transactions.

The interest on the consolidation loan will be the normal bank rate, of about 4½%, Mr. Sapir explained.

Not to Increase Debt

No matter how ruthless it may be, we shall not increase our short or medium-term indebtedness, the Director General stressed. Long-term debts will only be contracted for development purposes, such as the Development Bond issue.

The figure of $406 m. (as of January 1) includes all direct debts of the State and those guaranteed for convertibility by the Government to banks, holders of Independence Bonds, foreign suppliers of goods and services (including transport and insurance) the former Mandatory Power, U.N. institutions, Arabs who fled Palestine, private individuals, and firms drawing dividends.

Most debts of the Jewish Agency are included (but for about $15 m. owed directly by the Agency in New York) and all debts of the Jewish National Fund. Histadrut agencies owe about $3 m. which they repay at $700,000 annually plus interest from the proceeds of the Labour

(Continued on Page 3, — Col. 1)

US Plans for Arming Arabs Under 'Safeguards' Not Abandoned

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). — Assistant Secretary of State Henry Byroade has testified that the Administration is "rather hopeful" about its current plans for strengthening the Middle East.

He said that these plans still envisage military assistance to Arab states under safeguards set up by Congress.

Mr. Byroade testified recently in a closed session of the House Appropriations Committee, and his testimony was made public by the Committee today.

Democratic Representative John Rooney asked Mr. Byroade what the current situation is with regard to last year's justifications for funds for arming Arabs. Congress had appropriated about $90m. for military aid to nations in the Arab world, as well as to Israel and Pakistan, but had specified that such aid could be given only if warranted by the political situation in that area, and only if the aid did not contribute to the danger of renewed Arab-Israel fighting.

"We haven't spent a cent," Mr. Byroade answered.

"What made you change your mind?" Mr. Rooney asked.

"I don't think we have changed our minds," was the reply.

"It is a question of working out the problem of increasing the defensive capability of the Middle East.

"When I say we haven't spent a cent, I mean that we have not committed any money. We are making plans in that regard about which we are rather hopeful at the moment."

Mr. Byroade apparently was referring to plans for encouraging a Turkish-Pakistan defensive pact (which officials here feel and other nations may join later.

Mr. Byroade said that relations between the Arab states and Israel "are certainly not good and probably not getting any better." Indeed, he added, "in periods and in certain instances they get worse."

He was asked about Israel-Arab relations by Democratic Representative Robert Hikes.

"Well," Mr. Byroade said, "you take such a thing as the Kibya incident, a massacre along the border involving 50 people. I think it is only natural that that raises signs of hatred. I believe the emotions along the borders are as great as they were five years ago."

Mr. Byroade stated his belief that Israel really desires peace. "The question has been that the terms of that peace have not been defined. This should not be considered as criticism, since they naturally would not wish to do this prior to negotiations."

"The Arab leaders have not felt that they should or could politically enter full formal peace negotiations," Mr. Byroade continued. The feeling in their countries is just too strong."

Mr. Hikes asked how a peaceful solution might be found. The Assistant Secretary replied that he sees the first step is to assure the people of the whole Middle East of America's friendly attitude. But he added that this "is a very difficult and undoubtedly a long, time-consuming proposition."

USSR Agreed Geneva Talks Not To Mean Peking's Recognition-Dulles

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). Secretary of State Dulles today told a group of Congressional leaders that "there would be no U.S. recognition of the Chinese Communist regime" involved in the Berlin agreement to call a conference on Far Eastern problems in Geneva.

A spokesman told reporters that during a 90-minute conference at the State Department with leaders of Congress, Mr. Dulles reported fully on the Berlin conference "and there was a general exchange of views." The spokesman declined, however, to give any hint of the reaction given to Mr. Dulles' remarks by the legislators. He said that Mr. Dulles emphasized:

1. That as far as Europe was concerned, the Berlin conference had required Soviet Russia to show her hand, and it was still a hand which held fast to what it now had, and sought to grasp some more.

2. That so far as Asia was concerned, there would be no recognition of the Chinese Communist regime, and the U.S. had obtained Soviet Russia's formal agreement to this condition, so that efforts to unify Korea and to promote peace in Indo-China could proceed without changing the U.S. basic position on China.

Meanwhile, it was revealed today that Assistant Secretary of State Walter Robertson has told Congress that the U.S. must dominate Asia for an indefinite period and pose a military threat against People's China until she breaks up internally.

Mr. Robertson, who heads the State Department's Far Eastern Division, also told a House Appropriations Sub-committee on January 26 that the U.S. outlook in Asia is "bleak." The testimony was made public today.

He said that in China "there is a deep undercurrent of unrest and resentment that would be glad to follow some other leadership if it had the chance." But, he added, the Communists have consolidated their power since 1949, and 15 million people have either been "liquidated" or had died of starvation.

Representative Frederic Coudert asked Mr. Robertson: "... Did I correctly understand you to say that the heart of the present policy powards China and Formosa is that there is to be kept alive a constant threat of military action vis-a-vis China in the hope that at some point there will be an internal breakdown?"

"Yes, sir, that is my conception," Mr. Robertson said.

"In other words, a cold war waged under the leadership of the U.S. with constant threat of attack against China, led by Formosa and other Far Eastern groups and militarily supported by the U.S.?" Mr. Coudert asked.

"Yes," Mr. Robertson replied.

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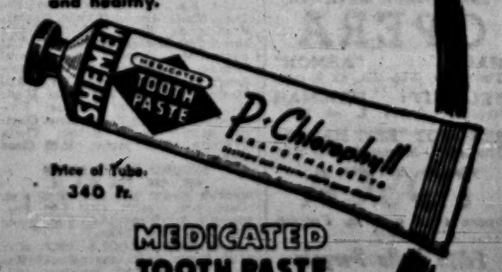

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Social & Personal

The President yesterday entertained to luncheon the Knesset Speaker and Mrs. Sprinzak.

•

The Minister of Finance yesterday received Dr. M. Hindes, Jerusalem Manager of the Bank Leumi.

•

Prince George of Denmark and his wife, the Princess Anne, who are here as guests of the Defence Forces, paid a formal visit to Mayor Haim Levanon and his deputies at the Tel Aviv Municipality hall yesterday afternoon.

•

The Argentine Minister, Dr. Pablo Manguel, left by KLM yesterday for a visit to Europe.

•

Mr. George Hulot, engineering expert, left for Paris by Air France yesterday after a two-week visit as guest of the Ministry of Development, during which he advised on quarrying work. Also aboard the plane was Mr. Zvi Bar-Zakai, on his way to take up his appointment as Israel Vice-Consul in Paris, and Mr. Arye Badarian, travelling to West Germany to join the Israel Purchasing Mission.

•

Mr. S. Horn, Economic Adviser to the Ministry of Finance, left by TWA yesterday for the U.S. in connection with the new Independence Bond issue.

•

The Deputy Director of Customs, Mr. Haim Sanderson, returned by Air France yesterday after an extended visit to the U.S. and Europe.

•

Mr. Y. Sarid has been appointed Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Mr. A. Israeli, Secretary General, and Mr. Y. Shaked, Head of the Department of Education and of Diffusion of the Hebrew Language.

•

Mr. Harry J. Robinson, an international economic research worker, and Mr. A. Covel, a work simplification expert, both on loan from the U.S. Operations Mission, arrived recently as guests of the Government.

•

Mr. C. Montre, American engineer, arrived by K.L.M. yesterday to join the T.C.A. Mission here.

•

Mr. George Fradier, head of Unesco's publicity and public relations department, left for Paris by TWA yesterday after a four-day visit.

•

Mr. S. J. Kreutner, of the Organizational Department of the Jewish Agency, has returned from an extended visit to Europe on behalf of the Department.

•

The Netherlands Minister, M. G. W. Boissevain, will address the Haifa Rotary Club at 1.15 p.m. today at the Appinger Hotel, on "The Netherlands after the World War."

£200m. Claim From 1675

GENOA, Tuesday (Reuter). — Four Italians here say they have documents proving they are the rightful heirs to a £200m. fortune dating back to 1675 and claimed by thousands of persons.

At least 2,000 "heirs" in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and even China say they are the descendants of Jean Thierry, a wealthy French merchant who left the fortune on his death in Venice.

Now Remy de Thierry de Faletans, a Genoese insurance man, and his three sisters claim they possess documents from France proving "beyond doubt" that the Genoa branch of the family are the rightful heirs.

Napoleon Bonaparte seized the fortune in March, 1796, and had it taken to Paris in 22 carts. It included sacks of gold and precious stones.

Various heirs to the fortune have repeatedly claimed restitution of the money from successive French Governments — so far without success.

Relations with U.S.

Relations between Israel and the U.S. will be the subject of a symposium in Jerusalem arranged by the Israel-America Friendship League, to be held in the Or Gil Cinema, Rehov Hillel on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

The guest speaker will be Mr. Robert Szold, Chairman of the Palestine Economic Corporation, now on a visit to this country; and Dr. A. Altman, M.K., and Mr. E. Livneh, M.K. will report on their impression of recent visits to the U.S.

Mr. Gershon Agron, chairman of the Israel-America Friendship League in Jerusalem, will be in the chair.

INTOURIST PAID

The Treasury has allocated foreign currency to Intourist, Soviet tourist agency, to pay Russian customs for parcels sent from Israel. A total of £1,570 was paid in October, 1953, and all additional demands of the company were approved: £500 on January 28 and £300 on February 7, 1954.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Assuta, 12 King George, 4872. Many, Mahane Yehuda, 3048.
TEL AVIV: Brieman, 56 Allenby, 62262. Hygea, 29 Gdud Ha'ivri, 62266. Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 24346. Greenberg, 46 King George, 63643. Even, Hasharon Qr., 67403. JAFFA: Galenica, 19 Rehov 4, 3429. RAMAT GAN: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl. GIVATAYIM: Mameiuke, Borochov Qr. HAIFA: Massada, 30 Massada, 2997. Shomron, Bank-Jaffa, 4924. KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7230.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Y. Greenfeld, Rehov Melisande, 2599. Dr. M. Moses, 28 King George, 3790. Dr. Greenwald, 8/30, Greek Colony.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 168 Dizengoff, 26383. Dr. E. Levitan, 11 Hayarden, 66507. JAFFA: Dr. Wetnberg, 4 Rehov 65.
HAIFA: Dr. Y. Shuter, 71 Arlosoroff, 4616. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 3823. Dr. L. Sellast, 105 Jaffa, 6444.

Yesterday's Press: On Taxation And Inflation

Most morning papers commented yesterday on Mr. Eshkol's budget speech. "Ha'aretz" (Independent) doubts the Minister's prediction that his budget has an "anti-inflationary tendency," and wishes that Mr. Eshkol's optimism with regard to the revenue he expected were justified. "Zmanim" (Progressive) notes the increase in real national income and the reduction of the gap between imports and exports. It complains, however, about excessive income tax rates, which provoke payment evasions and says that no great increase in state revenue from this source can be expected as long as there is no change in that field.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) says that partisans of the budget have to answer two questions — how to limit government spending, and how to carry out tax and price stabilization. The paper hopes that the budget debate will bring not polemics and propaganda, but concrete proposals, as to what can be done to improve the budget — and to cut it. "Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael) also calls for cuts in all non-essential services, while "Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) says that the majority of citizens is willing to take upon itself the heavy burden of taxation on condition that the earners of "independent incomes" will not be allowed to evade payment of taxes, that administrative expenses in the Government will be reduced to a minimum, and that the high cost of living will not increase again. It also stresses the importance of directing a large part of the population to the countryside and into agriculture.

"Davar" (Histadrut) says the Minister's speech was realistic. The budget will not gratify the workers and employees who will have to contribute the major part of the revenue, and they accept it out of a sense of responsibility towards the State: but they demand that an end be put to the practice in certain circles of shirking tax payment. "Herut" calls the new budget "inflated" and says that the General Zionists are fully responsible for it.

"Al Hamishmar", (Mapam)) deals editorially with the present difficulties of the Hebrew University and asks that its demands, i.e., that the state contribute 50% of its budget, should be fulfilled. Stressing the important function of the University and of the Technion in educating a new generation of scientists, the paper says that negligence will lower the cultural level of this country, and endanger the very existence of a progressive Israel society.

"Zmanim" and "Omer" (Histadrut) consider problems of immigration. The former criticizes the decision adopted by the Jewish Agency to finance the return to Israel of emigrants from this country, while "Omer" emphasizes the need for making the country more "absorption-minded" to help the new immigrants.

"Davar," in another editorial, says that the ambiguities in Mr. Hammarskjoeld's letter to Israel and Jordan are causing concern, and that further clarification should be expected.

LAW REPORTS

THE JERUSALEM POST
February 24, 1954

Before the Supreme Court sitting as Court of Civil Appeal
Before: Justices Olshan (Acting President), Agranat, Witkon.
Arye Skornik, Appellant, v. Miriam Skornik, Respondent
(C.A. 191/51)

CIVIL MARRIAGE ABROAD VALID IN ISRAEL

(This case was reported briefly in *The Jerusalem Post* on Monday, February 22.)

The Court of Appeal in upholding a judgment given in the Tel Aviv District Court by Judge Binyamin Cohen on October 12, 1951 (No. 685/50), maintained that a civil marriage contracted in Poland between two Polish Jews was valid in Israel and that in consequence the wife could claim maintenance from the husband on the basis of Jewish law.

Arye and Miriam Skornik were married by the civil authorities in Poland in 1945. A year later they emigrated to Israel and lost their Polish nationality. The marriage was not a happy one, and after a time Skornik deserted his wife. He later sued his wife in the Tel Aviv District Court for the return of his personal belongings or, in lieu of that, for compensation. The wife filed a counter-claim against the Appellant for maintenance.

Skornik based his claim on the fact that he and the Respondent were married by civil law only and that, since they had become stateless after immigrating to Israel, the personal law applicable to them was Jewish law, and since Jewish law did not recognize a civil marriage, they were, therefore, not legally married in the eyes of the law of Israel.

The fate of both the claim and the counter-claim depended on the question of the validity of the Polish marriage. If the marriage was valid, then Skornik had no claim, since Section 9 of the Civil Wrongs Ordinance denies right of redress between husband and wife. If the marriage was not valid then the Respondent had no claim for maintenance.

Judge Cohen decided that if the marriage was recognized by the parties' country of domicile at the time it was contracted (in this case, Poland) then, according to the principles of English Private International Law, which are applicable here, the marriage is valid in Israel, and there were no grounds for maintaining that, as the parties were subject to Jewish law at the time the claims were filed, a legal marriage contracted when they were not subject to Jewish law should not be recognized. He, therefore, dismissed the Appellant's claim for the return of his goods.

On the question of the counter-claim for maintenance, Judge Cohen maintained that, having established the validity of the marriage *per se*, he could then have recourse to Jewish law, the present personal law of the parties, in deciding whether and to what extent maintenance should be granted to the wife. He decided that according to Jewish law she was entitled to maintenance from her husband.

Skornik appealed against this decision on two grounds: first, that since the claim and the counter-claim were made at the time when the parties were stateless, the law applicable was Jewish law and there was no necessity to distinguish between the "Polish period" and the "Israel period" as Jewish law is religious law which is universal and recognizes no borders and no principles of private international law.

Secondly, that if it were acceded that the marriage was valid according to Polish law, no proof had been brought that the Polish law would have granted maintenance to the wife in the circumstances.

The Court of Appeal upheld the judgment of the District Court in three separate judgments, which all came to the same conclusions by different processes of thought.

The Judgments

Justice Olshan did not agree with Judge Cohen that the Appellant had proved conclusively that it had never been his intention to conclude a marriage according to Jewish law. He based his contention on a presumption of Jewish law that a man would not cohabit with a woman unless they were joined in wedlock and claimed that in spite of Skornik's statement before the District Court that he had not intended to marry the Respondent at all — a statement described by Judge Cohen as "indicative of the boundless depths to which human iniquity can sink" — it was quite clear that they had lived as man and wife and, therefore, the Court could presume that they were married unless the Appellant proved otherwise. Justice Olshan, therefore, held that, since the Appellant had not proved otherwise, according to either Jewish or Polish law, because of this presumption in the Jewish law maintenance could have been granted even if it was decided that Jewish law was operative during the "Polish era" of the marriage. The Acting President emphasized that he was dealing with the question of maintenance and not with the question whether the Respondent needed a Jewish divorce order to remarry or not.

Otherwise, Justice Olshan agreed with Judge Cohen's decision that in general a marriage was valid if contracted in accordance with the personal law of the parties at the time of the marriage and did not become invalid because of a subsequent change of nationality. He felt that any other decision would cause grave injustice.

After examining the precedents quoted by Mr. Szeps, Counsel for the Appellant, in backing up his contention that Jewish law rather than private international law should have been applied in this case, and finding that they did not bear out his claim, Justice Olshan agreed with Judge Cohen that it was impossible to mete out justice without recourse to private international law, particularly when there was a danger that by applying only religious law the Respondent would be deprived of her legally-acquired status.

Justice Olshan went into great detail as to how the principles of international law could be applied in this country, concurring finally with Judge Cohen that the principles to be applied were those of English private international law, according to which, in this particular case, Polish law at the time of the marriage would have been the relevant law.

With regard to the appellant's second ground for appeal, Justice Olshan maintained that if, as the Appellant's Counsel claimed, Jewish law should have been applied to the "Polish period" of the marriage too, then, according to Jewish law, the onus was on the Appellant to prove why he should not give his wife maintenance. But if the Polish law was applicable, then Judge Cohen's decision would say that there could then be recourse to Jewish law to decide the question of maintenance.

Justice Agranat

Justice Agranat, in his judgment, said that, as at the time when the civil marriage was contracted the personal law of the parties was Polish law and at the time when the claims were lodged the personal law of the parties was Jewish law, the problem could be reduced to a decision on what was the operative date in applying personal law.

He agreed with Justice Olshan that the principles of English private international law should be applied in this country, but disagreed with his colleague's reasons for this conclusion. As in accordance with these principles, the time of the marriage is the operative date and not the time of filing the claim, therefore, since it was not disputed that the law of domicile at the time of the marriage (Polish law) recognized the marriage, the marital status acquired by both parties at that date was incontrovertible unless changed voluntarily by divorce or involuntarily by the death of one of the parties.

Justice Agranat dealt in detail with the question whether the marriage ceremony was a matter of "form" or a matter of "essential validity" and came to the conclusion that in both cases the law of domicile would operate.

Having decided that the marriage was valid, Justice Agranat declared that Judge Cohen had rightly dismissed the Appellant's claim for the return of his personal property from his wife, and turned to the question of maintenance. Here again Justice Agranat agreed with the decision of the District Court but for different reasons.

He based his reasoning on the distinction between the right to receive maintenance and the amount of maintenance which should be granted. While the right of maintenance was based on the marital status and had therefore to be decided according to that same law which granted the status, i.e. Polish law, the amount of maintenance was a question of remedy and therefore belonged to the field of *lex fori*, the law of the land. Since the law that a husband is in duty bound to support his wife is so universal, Justice Agranat did not see any necessity for demanding proof that the Polish law recognizes this maxim. But if such proof was necessary and was not forthcoming, then it was an acceptable legal presumption that the foreign law was the same as the local law, which would grant maintenance to the wife in the circumstances.

Justice Agranat ended his judgment with an *obiter dictum:* in his opinion, if two persons married according to Jewish law in a country which recognized only civil marriages, then even the civil courts in Israel and not only the Rabbinical courts would have to recognize such a marriage.

In conclusion, Justice Agranat pleaded that Jewish law should not be regarded as religious law, with all its implications, but in view of historical and political developments should be regarded as national law.

Justice Witkon

Justice Witkon based his judgment on a fundamental principle of law: that in every instance where there is an element of "foreignness," the Court must decide whether to have recourse to private international law, before applying the internal law of the country. When resorting to private international law, there are two maxims which must be borne in mind:

First, when a decision must be taken with regard to a main question (in this case that of the civil wrong and the counter-claim for maintenance) and this decision depends on the reply to an incidental question (in this case whether the marriage was valid) then the Court must apply the law which is relevant to the incidental question. This was decided in "In re Goodman's trust" (1884) 14 Ch.D. 286.

Secondly, that the question of validity of a marriage must be decided according to the time and place at which it was contracted, and no subsequent change in the personal law of the parties can affect this validity. Both these maxims refer the Court to Polish law in the present case and close the door to the application of Jewish law.

Justice Witkon took exception to Justice Olshan's opinion that the Appellant had not proved conclusively that he had no intention of contracting a marriage according to Jewish law, declaring that he could see no reason for interfering with the decision of the District Court, which was based on the evidence before it. He declared further that he could see no difference between a claim for maintenance and any other claim which raises the question of the validity of the marriage. In his opinion, the public good demanded that a clear and unequivocable opinion on the validity of the marriage should be given. He agreed with the District Court that this marriage was valid in all respects on the basis of Polish law.

Judgment given on February 21, 1954.

For the Appellant: Mr. W. Szeps.
For the Respondent: Mr. N. Marks.

PRODUCTIVITY COUNCILS are to be established for the Army and its civilian employees in accordance with a contract signed yesterday between the Defence Ministry and the employees' representatives.

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

FEB. 23.		Rise or Fall
Govt. Loans		
4% 1955 (reg.)	101	—
5% 1956 (reg.)	99½	(-c)
5% 1958 (reg.)	100½	(-c)
Pop. Loans		
1949/49 (1.10)	106½	+½
1950/75 (1.10)	97½	—
4½% Tavel Dollar	1472×	—3c)
4½% Tavel Dollar	1455×	—3
4½% War Loan 54/69	79	—½
4½% Govt. Bonds large	90½	+½
Pal. Reserv Bd.		
Ser. 1	73½	+½
Ser. 2	73½	—
Ser. 3	72½	+½
B Leumi ord sh.	340	+10
A.P.B. Invest.		
6% Debs 50/70	97½	(-c)
4½% Pref sh	105½	+½
Ord sh. "B"	120	+½
Gen Mortg. Bk		
6% Debs. 52/62	77½	—
6% Pref. sh.		
Discnt		
6% Debs 46/53	93½	—
4½% Debs. 53/66 reg.	76½	—
Nir Ltd.		
6% Debs. 38/53	88	—
5% Pref sh	70½	—
Tnua Debs. 4% 42/62	78	—
F.I.D.C. Ord. sh.	1804	—
6% Debs	91½	—
Afr Pal. Inv Ord. sh.	123½	+½
Rassco		
4% Debs 56/62	70½	—
5% Pref Ord. sh.	80	—
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh	451	+11
"A" ord sh.	268	—
Pal. Elec. Ord. sh (Ier.)	810	—9
Mekoroth Pref sh.	81½	—
Ata 6% "C" Pref.sh.	112	—
Ord. "B" sh.	—	—
Ord. "C" sh.	156½	+½
6-8% Con. Debs.	183	+½
"Kardanah" Ord "B" sh	165	—
Ord. "C" sh.	164½	—
7% Conv. Debs. 50/62	117½	—½
Assis Rej. "B" sh	171½	—
"Tera" Ord. sh	30½	—
Nesher 6% Debs Ser.A	100	—½
6% Debs Ser. B	100	—½
Pal. Cold St. 7% Debs.	102½	+½
Lodzia 4½% Pref sh	72	—
S.A. Binyan Ord sh	93	—b)
Pal. Centr. Tr. pref sh	91	—

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-right; x) pruted per one Dollar

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Notice to the Public
COMPULSORY LOAN ADMINISTRATION
To the attention of debtors to the Compulsory Loan
The District Offices of the Compulsory Loan in Tel Aviv: 27 Rehov Ahad Ha'am (including Lydda District) and in Haifa: 33 Rehov Herzlia, remain open on Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday (Feb. 24, 25, and 28) till 4 p.m.
On Friday, Feb. 26 the offices will remain open till 1 p.m. The Cash will also be open till the above hours.
This arrangement is made in order to facilitate to debtors to the Compulsory Loan settlement of their dues during the current month.
COMPULSORY LOAN ADMINISTRATION

STATE LOAN ADMINISTRATION
Drawing of the War Loan (Bearer Bonds) 1944, 1st Issue
The 35th drawing of the above Loan will take place on Wednesday, March 3, 1954, at 10 a.m. at the "Ohel Shem" Hall, 30 Rehov Balfour, Tel Aviv.
Entrance free. The public is invited.

STATE LOAN ADMINISTRATION
Drawing of the Popular Loan (1949-1950)
The 21st drawing of the above Loan will take place on Tuesday, March 2, 1954, at 10 a.m. at the "Ohel Shem" Hall, 30 Rehov Balfour, Tel Aviv.
Entrance free. The public is invited.

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4 Rehov Safad, Haifa, between 5-7 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 25, 1954.

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Where to go

JERUSALEM

★ **Theatre:** —
"Pygmalion," Chamber Theatre, Edison Hall, 8 p.m.

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Modern Mexican Prints. Peruvian ceramics. Reproductions from Latin-American art before the Spanish conquest. New Acquisition. Etchings by William Hogarth. Exhibition of the month: "Three Women in a Glade" by Paul Seruzier. Bezalel National Museum, 9-1; 2-5. Exhibition of paintings by Hanna Weller-Levi and Josef Kaspergi, Artists' House, 10-1; 4-6.

★ **Libraries:** —
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamillah Rd. Entrance free, 9-1, 3-6.

★ **Tour:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:** —
100 Years of Dutch Painting, Museum, 10 a.m.-8 p.m.

★ **Theatre:** —
"The Trouble Makers" Chamber Theatre: Mograbi, 8 p.m.
Habimah, "Escapade," Habimah Theatre, 8 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Exhibition by Jacob Pins (woodcuts); Jona Mack (oil paintings); Mordechai Gumpel (sculpture)—Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-6.

MADERA

★ **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "Most Cruel — The King," 7 and 9.30 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

★ **Theatre** —
"Countess Maritza," De-Re-Mi, Rama Cinema, 8.30 p.m.

AT THE CINEMA

THE "Sudden Fear" which overcomes Joan Crawford (at the Yaron in Tel Aviv) is produced by a calmly and silently rotating recording machine playing back a hair-raising dialogue between her new husband, whom she had just met on a coast-to-coast train, and his former girl-friend.

Joan, here a rich and successful Broadway star, contrives a trap nothing short of ingenious. The aim is murder — no more and no less — and the audience sits spellbound through all the various preparations and in the presence of quite a remarkable revelation of the communicative power of a great actress. The climax in the last reel, however, represents the only weak and confusing passage of the whole film.

David Miller is the able director, while Jack Polance (with a charmingly "ugly" physiognomy) and Gloria Grahame give excellent supporting performances.

Wasted Talents

"RUGBY Gentry" (at the Mograbi) is the name of the story of a wild and untamed child living in the backward regions of North Carolina. Her development into a vamp of purely cinematic ordinariness can easily be foreseen although nobody in the audience is interested in the activities of either the girl or her victims. The whole crowd of hunters and their women appear as gloomy and uninviting as the studio-produced landscape they live in. Most depressing, however, is to see how the great talents of Jennifer Jones are wasted.

Inferior Quality

BOTH the Carmel and Geva newsreel are of a rather low standard this week, and Geva's scenes of the arrival of the "Britannic" show that the event was not exploited as it should have been. Carmel's insertion of a Matate sketch, "Oi Toscanini" appears below standard in technique and taste. Mo.

Pleasant Shaw

ON the stage, Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" is a short trifle on very serious themes. Blaise Pascal's film version (Atzmon, Haifa) had to preserve its originality, yet expand it to conventional length. The result is that, while Androcles (Alan Young) is justifiably clownish, and the centurion is in a manner a modern British N.C.O., as Shaw may have intended, some scenes, necessitated by stage requirements, are out of place in the cinema, such as the meeting of Emperor, gladiators, and Christians in the underground passage.

The script maintains Shavian wit, but loses the point of the play — the behaviour of four persons in the face of imminent death — for the sake of a story. The arena scenes are shot in true "Quo Vadis" style.

Shaw could never have meant Lavinia to smile at her own repartee, as Jean Simmons does; nor does Victor Mature really put his doubts as Captain across. Of the others, Richard Newton made a good Ferrovius, and Maurice Evans created, in the Emperor, a true Shavian character, akin to the Bishop in "Getting Married." Pleasant, watered-down Shaw. H.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 697 M.; HAIFA: 349 M.; TEL AVIV: 1,412, 463 & 322 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME
NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.60 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 1.15 & 6.15 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.55 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 7.45 Oriental Music (R). 8.30 Close Down.
12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 1.45 Music (R). 3.00 Close Down.
4.00 p.m. Siesta (R). 4.30 Tea Time Music (R). 5.15 Vocal Recital: Francis de Bosset. 5.45 Children's Hour. 7.00 Musical Echoes (R). 7.15 Agricultural Corner. 7.30 Cantoral Request Programme (R). 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.45 "I Remember." 9.00 Twenty Questions. 9.30 Light Music (R). 9.45 Classical Request Programme: Brahms Programme: Clarinet quintet in B minor; Violin Concerto in D Major. 11.55 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
(49, 228, 232, 48.9 M.)
English News: 1.45 p.m. 12.15 p.m. 4.00 p.m. Opera (R)* 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 8.30 Music (R). 6.15 Close Down.
KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): 11.15 News. 11.25 Agricultural Review. 11.30 Musical Greetings (R). 11.45 "The Week's News."
ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 218, 220 & 223 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Recital. 7.00 Requests. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 "Rhapsody." 8.00 "Story of the Dance." 8.30 News. 9.00 "Twenty Questions." 9.35 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.96, 31.32, 25.53 & 30.90 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News. News Talk. Youth Magazine.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
HAIFA "ARMON"
Thursday, Feb. 25 at 9 p.m.
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tuesday, March 2, at 8.15
REHOVOT "BEIT HA'AM"
Thursday, March 4, 8.30 p.m.
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Opera in 3 acts by Puccini
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Guest Singer of the STAATSOPER, Vienna.
Tickets: TEL AVIV: Bella, 67 Allenby, Tel. 5113; Kanaf, 93 Allenby, Tel. 5185; "Rococo," 93 Dizengoff and at the Habimah Box Office.
HAIFA: Ginsburg's Office.
REHOVOT: Peltours

JERUSALEM CINEMAS
At 2, 4.30 & 8.30 p.m.
ARMON: Cult 45.
EDEN: The Merry Widow. 2nd week.
EDISON: Harvey.
ORGIL: Life Begins Tomorrow.
ORION: Girls in The Night.
ORNA: Melba.
STUDIO: Adorable Creatures.
ZION: Le Garcon Sauvage.

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LOST Identity Card No. 421401 in the name of Alisa Segal. Finder return to: 10 Rehov Scold, Jerusalem.

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	61	6	12	10
Tiberias	49	—	20	15
Haifa Port	55	12	18	16
Natanya	58	11	18	16
Tel Aviv North	55	9	19	16
Tel Aviv Port	65	13	18	16
Lydda Airport	62	8	19	17
Jerusalem	53	8	14	11
Beersheba	53	5	18	16
Eilat	57	19	23	21

FORECAST: Intermittent showers, clearings partially.
*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Mini mum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

DETENTION ORDERS against two settlers in Taoz and Zelafon in the Jerusalem Corridor, who were alleged to have removed Jewish Agency property and to be planning to take more on leaving their settlements, were issued yesterday by the Jerusalem District Court on the application of the Jewish Agency.

* * *

A DETENTION ORDER against an Israel sailor who deserted his ship in Germany last January was issued in the Haifa Magistrate's Court yesterday. The man is Herman Glick, 28, of Jaffa, from the s.s. Athlit.

* * *

SIX MONTHS IN PRISON was imposed in the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday on Shmuel Benyamin, 36, of Tel Aviv, for fishing with explosives.

* * *

A MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES of Rotary Clubs was held in Tel Aviv yesterday under the chairmanship of Dr. W. Cegla, representative of Rotary International in Israel. It was decided to establish clubs in addition to the existing Rotary Clubs in Jerusalem, Haifa, Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Nazareth, Nahariya, Natanya and Acre.

PAPER DELIVERY Man Injured

HAIFA, Tuesday. — The *Jerusalem Post* delivery man in Ahuza, Mr. H. Adler, was injured when he was run over by a vehicle on Mt. Carmel this morning. He was treated at the Rothschild Hospital for a fractured leg and later was sent home.

Because of the accident, distribution of *The Jerusalem Post* in Ahuza was irregular this morning. It is hoped to arrange adequate distribution tomorrow, but some inconvenience may be caused to subscribers in this area.

Music Soothes A Troubled Mind

When the lyric strains of Haydn's Country Dances sounded recently in the Kfar Shaul dayroom, a hushed and expectant silence descended upon one of the most unusual audiences that ever gathered in Israel to hear music — 100 mental patients of the Kfar Shaul work village near Jerusalem.

The home is designed to develop the inmates' personalities and to give them the ability to make social contacts through work and recreational therapy.

This was the first time that a string quartet, or any other "live" music, had been presented at the home.

Audience reception was at an extremely high level as Professor Arie Feigenbaum, Miss Peggy Hayman, Mrs. Lisa Stern and Mr. Arie Mirkin played a Tartini sonata and Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" with a Haydn serenade as an encore.

The evening ended with a spontaneous speech by one of the patients who expressed the audience's warmest thanks and a desire that future concerts be given at least once a month.

IL.1,600 Fine For Luxury Tax Evasion

TEL AVIV, Tuesday (ITIM). — A fine of IL.1,500 was imposed in the District Court here today on Dov Ballin, owner of a music store in Allenby Road, for failing to pay luxury tax on a stock of IL.5,000-worth of musical instruments.

Ballin was also given the alternative of IL.50 fine or two weeks in prison, for failing to affix luxury tax stamps, and a further IL.50 fine for irregular accounting.

The offences date back to January, 1952.

Judge I. Gavison said that he was not imposing a prison sentence in view of Ballin's age and clean record.

DEBTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Federations' campaign in the U.S.

The bulk of the sum—$374 m.—is in dollars; the remainder is in sterling ($22 m.) and other currencies (almost $10 m.).

The largest creditors are the Export-Import Bank ($124 m.), the Independence Bond Drive ($131 m., after transfers have been deducted and excluding expenses).

The tendency has been to cut short-term debts and increase those of longer duration. The official figures show that since July 1953, short-term indebtedness decreased by $15.6 m., while long-term debts grew by $40 m., mostly from Independence Bonds.

During the same period, and for the same reasons, the entire debt figure mounted from $397 m to $406 m.

Mr. R. Melcho, Acting Controller of Foreign Currency and Mr. D. Shoham, Deputy Controller participated in the conference.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM: Sugar for labourers: 400 gr., coupon 53. Frozen meat for invalids: 800 gr., Medical Association coupon dated 21/2.
TEL AVIV: Poultry for invalids: 800 gr., Hat Aleph 2, Hat Bet 9; 250 gr., on Aleph, Bet, Gimel cards, Vav 25, temp. 44; for elderly persons: 500 gr., Mem Heh 33.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Eggs: 5, Vav 16, temp. 6; for expectant mothers: 9, coupon 16 in new books, 22 in old; for invalids: 4 on Hat Aleph 3 cards, 9 on Hat Bet 9 cards and 8 on Hat Gimel 8 cards; for vegetarians: 5, Vav 20. Poultry: 250 gr. on Aleph, Bet, Gimel cards, Vav 26, temp. 26; for expectant mothers: 1,500 gr., coupons 2, 4; for elderly persons: 500 gr., Mem Heh 32; for invalids: 800 gr. on Hat Aleph 1, Hat Bet 7 cards; Hat Gimel 8 cards will receive frozen meat and not poultry.

Haulage Firms Raise Rates 25%

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The Haulage Drivers' Union today resolved to raise transport rates by 25% immediately without waiting for the approval of the Histadrut Co-operative Centre, it was learned here tonight.

The union, which includes most of the private and cooperative haulage firms (including Shelev), has for several months been pressing the Cooperative Centre, to which they are affiliated, for an increase in rates.

With the recent increase in petrol excise, they have decided to act without waiting for approval, claiming that they are now losing money.

Haulage rates were freed from control last year.

What You Pay on Buses

Jerusalem Post Staff

The new bus fares went into effect throughout the country yesterday, with an average increase of 19%.

The increases in Eshed fares have been arranged so as to encourage travel on certain lines.

The most expensive trip, from Tel Aviv to Eilat, rose by 750 pruta to IL.10. The fare from Tel Aviv to Haifa rose by 180 pruta to IL.1.080; to Jerusalem by 150 pruta to 950; and to Tiberias by 300 pruta to IL.1.500.

The trip to Beersheba from Tel Aviv costs only 100 pruta more, to IL.1.400; as does the journey to Hadera, now 550 pruta.

On Dan services, the 3 and 40 pruta fares rose by five prutot while the 45 pruta fares increased by ten pruta. Night fares (after 9 p.m.) in the Tel Aviv area will be higher by 25 pruta. From Tel Aviv to Ramat Gan the fare is now 90 pruta, instead of 75, and to Petah Tikva, 150 pruta instead of 125.

The following are the changes in Jerusalem, according to an Hamekasher spokesman:

PREVIOUS FARE:	INCREASE:
From 45 to 65 pruta	10 pruta
" 70 " 85 "	15 "
" 100 " 120 "	20 "
120 and up	25 "

These increases also apply to evening journeys, it was stated.

Haifa fares went up to from 15% to 20% with travellers from Hadar to Ahuza and Neve Sha'anan having to pay the maximum increase of 25%. Their fares went up from 95 to 120 pruta.

The smallest increase was on the "small 0" route where fares rose from 55 to 65 pruta, an increase of 18%. Those to the Bayside area went up by 25%, from the town to Hadar Hacarmel, 25%, and from Haifa to Yagur, 18%.

"Sherut" taxis in Haifa have not increased their fares and many travellers yesterday preferred the taxis to buses.

It is learned that the weekly rush hour ticket at a 25% reduction will be introduced on March 5.

Bus Driver Rebuked, Cruel to War Invalid

A Jerusalem bus driver who refused to allow a war invalid to alight near his home, on the ground that the bus stop was 500 metres away, was sharply rebuked yesterday by Jerusalem Magistrate M. Even Tov.

Yehoshua Kuperstock, who was disabled during the War of Liberation, was travelling with his uncle, Avraham Turnheim, to their home in Lower Motza on the night of June 25, 1953 in a Hamekasher bus, driven by Shmuel Itzhaki.

Kuperstock asked the driver to stop the bus at his home as he was unable to walk the distance from the regular stop. The driver insisted that they should get off at the recognized point. Kuperstock and Turnheim then threatened the driver with bodily injury. They were consequently charged with making the threat.

Mr. Even Tov expressed surprise that the prosecution had seen fit to press a charge against the two passengers, since it was clear from the driver's evidence that his conduct had been "cruel, arbitrary and inhuman."

The Magistrate stressed that bus stops are made for the convenience of the public and that the driver would certainly not have been penalized had he complied with the disabled man's request.

He bound over the driver in the sum of IL.25 to be of good behaviour, by virtue of the authority vested in him to impose penalties on witnesses appearing before the Court. He also instructed that the judgment be transmitted to the Hamekasher cooperative for consideration.

Turnheim was fined one pound for threatening bodily injury. This token fine was imposed, the Magistrate explained, since the provocation had been great. *(Itim)*

Close Watch On T.A. Drivers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The traffic police here have stepped up their vigilance lately in an attempt to control the increasing rate of road accidents.

Special checks on night driving, which have already brought dozens of drivers before the Magistrate's Court on charges of blinding, are to continue. Traffic policemen are now stopping drivers whose lighting systems are faulty, fining them on the spot or handing them summonses.

Next week, the Traffic Police are to concentrate on cyclists who endanger traffic by carelessriding at night without head- or tail lights.

The Tel Aviv District Traffic Office, in cooperation with the Zehirut organization, continues its "Careful Driver of 1954" campaign. A certificate and a badge will be awarded to every driver of this town and vicinity who drives throughout 1954 without any recorded breach of traffic regulations.

Registration for participation in the "Careful Driver" campaign will continue until March 31 at the Traffic Office in Rehov Dizengoff, the Zehirut office in the Municipality building; and the Traffic Police Office in Petah Tikva.

Year in Jail For Death Of Three Passengers

HAIFA, Tuesday. — Shmuel Bajayu, 20, of Mishmar Hayarden, was sent to prison for one year by Judge Mrs. A. Vinogradoff in the District Court here today, for causing the death of three persons including a child.

The prisoner was returning home in a lorry with several of his friends when he collided with a police car. Three of his passengers were killed. He has been released on IL.2,000 bail pending his appeal to the High Court.

Truck Cuts Power Line, Driver Electrocuted, Black-Out in J'lem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A lorry driver was electrocuted yesterday evening in the Romema quarter of Jerusalem by a power line which his lorry, a "tip-up" model, tore down. The lorry caught fire.

The driver was Yosef Mizrahi, 28, of the Zichron Yosef quarter.

Power to several Jerusalem quarters was cut from approximately 6.55 to 7.25 p.m. to permit electricians to repair the break.

It is believed that when Mizrahi raised the back to dump a load of earth, the rear of the truck became entangled in the wire and tore it down. This set fire to the lorry. Mizrahi left the cabin unharmed, and apparently was killed either trying to disentangle the wire or by touching the metal framework of the lorry in contact with the wire.

Claims IL.20,000 For Grandfather's Land

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Tuesday. — A claim for the return of 261 dunams of land in Hadera, or IL.20,000 as compensation, was filed against PICA and the Hadera Foundation Company, Ltd. by Mr. Asher Perlits, of Tel Aviv, in the District Court here today.

The plaintiff is the grandson of Mordecai Horowitz, who came from Russia in 1900 and purchased the land through a third party.

Baron de Rothschild is said to have offered in 1905 to dry swamp lands which included Mr. Horowitz's plot, on condition that he receive the land. Horowitz is reported to have refused to sell and to have paid up all he owed on it. The land later was registered in the name of PICA and the Hadera company.

Mr. Perlits now claims its return, since he is Horowitz's only surviving heir in the country.

National Insurance Office Plans Today

The National Insurance Advisory Council meets today to discuss administrative problems connected with the National Insurance Law which comes into force on April 1, and which requires the drafting of a large body of regulations.

Opinion in the Council is divided on a proposal for joint collection of income tax and insurance payments from wage earners. This would mean less form-filling for employers and fewer officials to collect payments.

But some members of the Council feel that coupling income tax and insurance would spoil the public attitude towards the latter.

Syrian Mountain Splits in Two

A section of the Syrian Mudayn mountain range in Sabdani province has split in two owing to last week's heavy floods, ANA reports.

The crevice is 100 metres deep and two metres wide, and if the rains continue, there is danger that the split section will break away entirely.

Sisters Sue For Gold Lent in Warsaw

TEL AVIV, Tuesday (ITIM). — Two sisters claimed the equivalent in Israel currency of $7,500 in gold coins in the District Court here today, from a mother and daughter to whom they said they had given the money in the Warsaw ghetto during World War II upon acceptance of receipts that it would eventually be repaid by their relatives here.

The plaintiffs' attorney asked the Court at the beginning of the hearing to reduce the claim to $3,500.

Mrs. Sabina Kirshbaum and Mrs. Eugenia Halberstadt claim that they loaned the gold to Mrs. Rachel Mazur and her daughter, Mrs. Bella Peshpeiorka, to bribe Poles to help save their lives in the ghetto.

Eliyahu, Eliezer and Aharon Mazur, of Tel Aviv, who allegedly were expected to repay the loan, were asked by the plaintiffs in the Court today to pay the $3,500 in gold, or its equivalent in Israel currency.

Infiltrators Steal Water Meters

BEERSHEBA, Tuesday. — Infiltrators stole three water meters, valued at IL.180, from a moshav in the Western Negev last night.

Two men, Avraham Wilderman, 28, and Reuven Cherlansky, 68, of Tel Aviv, were arrested today when caught near the Faluja road in the Western Negev with a truck containing three camels allegedly intended for the black market in Tel Aviv.

Torrents in South

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — A violent thunderstorm with torrential rain hit the area south of here this evening, flooding roads and bringing traffic almost to a halt.

Slight rain fell as far south as Beersheba, but the area heaviest hit was that between Rehovot and Tel Aviv.

WEATHER. — Scientists are experimenting with an "electronic brain" which may ensure complete accuracy in future weather forecasting, a British Air Ministry report said yesterday.

Students to Study German Machinery

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday (ITIM). — Groups of Technion students and industrial technicians will be sent to West Germany to study ways of installing and operating German machinery, Mr. Hillel Dan, Director of the Shilumim Corporation, said here today on his return from a short visit to Cologne.

Dr. Giora Josephthal, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency and member of the Shilumim Board who left here today for the U.S., said that he thought it is essential that German firms executing orders for Israel should have Israel representatives in this country. He stated that Dr. F.E. Shinnar, head of the Purchasing Mission in Cologne, who asked to be relieved of his post, had not yet consented to become a special consultant to the Shilumim Corporation here.

Dr. Josephthal left for a seven-week tour abroad to help the campaign for loans to consolidate short-term debts. He said that he expected the loans to be acquired within two months.

He is also to participate in the UJA collections beginning March 15 in the U.S.

Histadrut Factories Display Progress

TEL AVIV, Tuesday (ITIM). — Members of the Board of Directors of Hevrat Ha'ovdim, the financial and industrial holding company of the Histadrut, today toured Solel Boneh enterprises in the south, visiting the electric motor factory and the Nesher cement factory at Ramle and the Yuval Gad pipe plant at Migdal Ascalon.

At the motor works, the guests, who included heads of industries in the cooperative sector, were asked to intervene with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the checking of import licences for electric motors which, the management claimed, were still being imported in types which could be supplied by the local factory.

The IL.300,000 works was established in 1950; IL.200,000 worth of motors from half a horsepower to 15 H.P. were produced in 1952 and IL.300,000 worth in 1953.

At the Nesher cement works, set up jointly by Solel Boneh and the Central Investment Corporation, production during the past five months has totalled 70,000 tons, with 180 men employed.

The Yuval Gad pipe factory employs 630 workers, producing 50 pipes of 66 inch diameter a day, for use in major irrigation schemes.

ANTI-PORK LAW PLANNED IN T. A.

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Mayor Haim Levanon is shortly to table before the Municipal Council here a by-law forbidding the raising, selling or serving of pork meat within the municipal area. Such a law, the maximum penalty for breach of which would be a fine of IL.100 in the Municipality Court is, in the unofficial view of the Ministry of Interior, beyond the powers of a local authority.

Nevertheless, the Mayor, by agreement with the Religious Parties in his Coalition, is expected to proceed with the proposal and submit the by-law to the Ministry for approval, if it is passed.

Cats and Dogs to Live Longer in Switzerland

BERNE, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Swiss Federal Council issued a decree today banning the sale of cat and dog meat for human consumption after March 1 throughout Switzerland.

In a few cantons, dog meat is believed to give protection against certain diseases. A number of Swiss, mainly in country areas, consider cat meat a delicacy.

British Labour Anxious Over Enosis Campaign

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Labour Peers expressed anxiety over the activities of the Enosis (Union with Greece) movement in Cyprus in a House of Lords debate today.

Lord Winster, a former Governor of Cyprus, said that the movement provides a common platform for the Church and inhumanity, injustice, or lack of welfare on our part."

Nothing stood between Cyprus and the Constitution except Cypriots. Therefore the Archbishop could not receive much encouragement should he appeal to the U.N.

Lord Munster, the Colonial Under-Secretary, stated that the British Government's attitude towards Cyprus remained unchanged.

Greenwald Maintains Charges, Spurns Insanity Suggestion

The accused stands by his basic charges against Dr. Israel Kestner, namely, that he collaborated with the Nazis, rendered aid in the release of the Nazi official Kurt Becher and that he committed acts unbecoming to a public figure, even though he may not be able to substantiate everything he wrote about him, Mr. S. Tamir declared yesterday in the Jerusalem District Court on behalf of his client, M. Greenwald, charged by the Attorney General with libelling Dr. Kestner.

Mr. Tamir added that the accused would be acting selfishly and against public interest if he withdrew the charges. He would only withdraw those charges which cannot be substantiated owing to the impossibility of obtaining witnesses and documents relating to that period.

A suggestion by the Assistant District Attorney, Dr. E. Tal, that he would welcome the examination of the accused by a psychiatrist, drew Mr. Tamir's protest. He charged the Assistant District Attorney with "playing to the press."

The judge, Dr. B. Halevi, pointed out that, provided the basic charges are proved true, it would not be necessary to corroborate every detail and marginal statement in the allegations. He cited the libel case of the Attorney-General v. "Kol Ha'am" in support of this view. Dr. Halevi added that to the extent that the basic charges are not proved, the accused would be convicted on the publication as a whole.

Battle of Documents

An important issue in yesterday's proceedings was the "battle of documents." Dr. Kestner submitted to the Court 20 documents, including letters of commendation from the International Red Cross and from Mr. R. McLeland, an American State Department official; an *aide memoire* written by Himmler in January 1945 which appears to indicate the genuineness of the negotiations carried out with the representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee, (in which Dr. Kestner played a part); a record of a London broadcast rejecting on behalf of the Allies Eichmann's offer to release Jews in exchange for lorries and other equipment (at the time when Dr. Kestner was active in Budapest as head of the Jewish Rescue Committee) and a record of Dr. Kestner's testimony in the Nuremberg trial.

Mr. Tamir contested the submission of the documents on the grounds that they are irrelevant to the case and legally inadmissible as evidence.

Dealing with a document containing the sworn testimony of Kurt Becher (the German official who served as the chief intermediary between Dr. Kestner and Gestapo Chief Himmler; Becher was acquitted of war crimes by the Nuremberg Tribunal), Mr. Tamir pointed out that since Becher is now at liberty he could be summoned to testify in person. "Dr. Kestner could obtain a visa for him and he might also make him Mapai's 52nd candidate to the Knesset," Mr. Tamir added sarcastically. (Dr. Kestner was 53rd on Mapai's list for the last general elections). Dr. Halevi thereupon called Mr. Tamir to order and asked him to refrain from making insulting remarks.

Reported to Kaplan

Earlier in the proceedings, Dr. Kestner concluded his testimony. He told the Court that the Rescue Committee in Budapest had submitted a financial report to the late Eliezer Kaplan at the Zionist Congress in 1946 and to the Joint Distribution Committee representative in Switzerland a year earlier. He cited a statement by Mr. Y. Sprinzak exonerating him from libellous charges.

When asked by the prosecutor whether he was a man of property, Dr. Kestner replied: "All I have is debts. My home was rented for me by friends in 1949 when they celebrated the fifth anniversary of their release (which he had organized) from the Bergen-Belsen transport. *(Itim)*

Frost Halves Banana Crop

Banana plantations were heavily damaged this year and about 50% of the expected crop was ruined, it was announced yesterday. The damage was due to the early frost and the strong November winds.

The cold froze the trunks of the trees, thus preventing the fruit from growing. The winds, which brought down branches, are considered to be responsible for about five per cent of the damage.

The Fruit Growers' Association has applied to the Ministry of Agriculture for loans to those settlements hardest hit. Their plantations cover about 1,200 dunams of the total 12,000 dunams of banana plantations.

Citrus to Rumania, Avocadoes to UK

HAIFA, Tuesday. — The season's first citrus exports to Rumania, 10,000 cases of oranges and lemons, are to leave in the s.s. Midiax on Friday.

The ship brought a cargo of wood from Rumania last week.

Today, 300 tons of citrus juice are being exported to Britain in the s.s. Kantara; she is also taking a trial shipment of half-a-ton of tomatoes and half-a-ton of avocados, sent by Tnuva Export.

Loading in the Port has again reached normal speed, and there are now sufficient ships to take fruit. It is believed that, for the rest of the season, there will be no lack of vessels.

Order Annulled In Ar'ara Case

The High Court yesterday annulled an order *nisi* in connection with the expropriation of the lands of Ar'ara village, south of Megiddo, by the Minister of Finance for purposes of development and colonization.

The text of the considered judgment will be issued separately. *(Itim)*

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

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Knesset Debates Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

pick up the slip in an interpellation. Mr. Ariav then admitted that by "your" he had meant "the Government," although it was indeed, unfortunate that he had used a disparaging word about the Government for which his party was responsible.

The ascetic Mr. Israel Guri (Mapai), chairman of the Finance Committee, was pleased with the fact that this Budget contained practically no 'unknowns': the public was told what the "Exchange Fund" meant. The public, Mr. Guri said, should also be told the lump sum earmarked for defence: "it would be a good lesson in civics for everyone in this country."

Cruelty to Some

Those who recommended "drastic cuts," he continued, were clamouring for "cruelty towards one part of the population, forgiveness towards another." The differentiation, he added, was "by no means accidental." Speaking immediately after Mr. Ariav, his allusion was only too clear, and Mr. I. Bar-Yehuda (Mapam) said, in a loud voice: "the opposition is interesting. I can fill in what you have ommitted."

There was no way to cut the Defence Budget. Some IL.89m., earmarked for the Defence in the Budget, were only part of the real expenditure, which was well over IL.100 m., Mr. Guri stated. Education, Health, Social Welfare and War Invalids' Pensions accounted for over IL.144m. of the Regular Budget. It would be nonsense to cut the allocations to the Ministry of Finance, for then the State would deprive itself of the means to collect the taxes.

Some of the State's very acute problems have found no answer in the Budget, Mr. Guri admitted: higher education, for instance. "Zmanim", the Progressive Party daily newspaper, for one, was clamouring for a complete Government subsidy. But, Mr. Guri continued, the Progressive Party recommended over-all cuts in the Budget. The two demands were inconsistent.

Slogans, Mr. Guri pointed out, were misleading. There was, of course, ample scope to improve administration and cut expenses by more efficient methods. These, however, could not be done on the spur of the moment; they require thorough preparation and careful consideration. One could begin with the Cabinet: it is questionable why there should be 16 Ministers and 17 Ministries.

Taxes Behind C-o-L

According to the excise authorities, taxes had caught up only 10% of the general rise in prices since October 1951, Mr. Guri said. Therefore there was no point in declaring that indirect taxes had caused the rise in prices, as some say. As for the income tax, he continued, only half of the 100,000 self-employed persons who had been asked to report their earnings complied, and half of those claimed that they were earning less than the taxable minimum.

Smaller taxes would mean fewer services; perhaps one day this would be inevitable. However, the people are not prepared to give up their standard of living without a fight, Mr. Guri stated.

The most vehement, although least unexpected speeches of the evening were those of Dr. Y. Bader (Herut) and Miss R. Wilenska (Communist). Dr. Bader revised his Latin, interspersing his jibes against the Government with quotations from the classics. The half-hearted disinflationary policy of the Government Dr. Bader called a "warm protest." The banks have some IL.11m. in Treasury Bills left at their disposal: "What will happen when they are all used? Inflation again, Mr. Eshkol?" As for Miss Wilenska, she was according to pattern: "A Budget of economic crisis," was her definition, created on "orders from Washington." One of the remedies: a heavy levy on property owners.

Arab Exemption

Mr. Jaber Mo'adi (Arab Democrat) admitted that the Arabs have not yet paid any income tax. There were reasons for this: what the Arab farmer had been getting for his crop, for instance, was not consistent with the current market price. The disadvantage at which the Arab farmer finds himself does not permit him to pay the taxes which the representatives of the Minister of Finance were now asking. He asked the Minister of Labour to build roads into Arab villages, and the Minister of Health to increase health services there.

The final touch to the debate last night was made by the gray-haired Mr. Avraham Hartzfeld (Mapai) the "father of new settlements" as he has been styled. "My proposal is simple: let us ask more from ourselves. We have so much to achieve."

GOVERNMENT ANALYSED

As a first step towards a "performance budget," which links Government expenditure with an analysis of services performed, the Treasury yesterday published "Explanatory Notes to the Budget Bill."

The 261-page book, prepared by the Budget Bureau in the Ministry of Finance, aims at permitting every Government service to be judged on its merits and costs.

It is to be noted that this is the first publication of its type in Israel, and fulfils a promise made a few months ago.

The book supplies general headings (division of civil servants into grades, administrative expenses, etc.), and then an office-by-office, department-by-department detail of functions.

UK Military Reject Egypt Jurisdiction

CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuter). — The British military authorities in the Suez Canal Zone "do not recognize the jurisdiction of the Egyptian court" which awarded an Egyptian £150,000 damages for the demolition of an uninhabited hamlet in the zone, a British military spokesman said today.

The hamlet, Salah Malek, was demolished by British troops last May after it had been condemned by health authorities.

Fashion Show and Ball
Sharon Hotel March 4, 1954
Invitations at the Fashion section of the Manufacturers' Association, 13 Rehov Montefiore, room 11, Tel Aviv, Tel.6361, and at the leading Fashion stores of Tel Aviv.

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Three months	8.500	4.75	1.13.0	18.000	10.50	3.13.0	30.500	16.75	2.500	1.50	0.10.0	5.500	3.00	1.2.0	9.000	5.00
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One year	34.000	18.50	6.12.0	74.500	41.00	14.13.0	121.500	65.00	10.000	6.00	2.0.0	22.000	12.00	4.8.0	36.000	20.00

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily, except on Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor
GERSHON AGRON

Editorial Office & Management:
JERUSALEM
Beth Hahavazeleth, P.O.B.81, Tel.4323 (6 lines)

TEL AVIV Bureau:
48 Nahlat Binyamin, P.O.B.1128, Tel.4221/2 (2 lines)

HAIFA Bureau:
1 Beth Khayat, P.O.B. 96, Tel. 4294 (2 lines)

SUBSCRIPTIONS:
Inland IL.36.750. Foreign IL.54. per year.

Wednesday, February 24, 1954
Adar 11, 5714.—Jumada II 20, 1373

THE gist of Mr. Eshkol's Budget speech is the elucidation of the Government's economic policy upon which the Budget proposals are based, and it is a pity that in this respect Mr. Eshkol confined himself to emphatically stressing the policy of stable prices and of defending the present rate of exchange (of IL.1.800 per dollar) by all means. There is no doubt that in the present Budget estimates an earnest attempt has been made to achieve a true balance of revenue and expenditure and to put an end to the deficit financing which has brought us by now to a short-term indebtedness of about IL.72.9m. It is also quite certain that the new policy of diverting large slices of the extraordinary revenue to repaying debts and trimming the funds available for new investments, must reduce the inflationary pressure. Mr. Eshkol's announcement that no bonuses to exporters in excess of the prevailing official bonus of 800 pruta per dollar are to be allowed, is also important as is his reiteration of the decision not to increase the amount of money in circulation nor the volume of credit — though on this last point he was less definite. But important though all these pointers may be, they do not amount to a consistent picture of an overall economic policy, and still leave room for doubts in respect of several urgent problems.

BUDGET POLICY

The gap between the Government's financial intentions and the economic practice is perhaps most glaring in the case of price stabilization. Time and again, Mr. Eshkol has pointed out that the rise in prices during the past year was only in small part due to new, indirect taxes. In the past two years, increased costs caused by higher taxation were responsible for only a third of the increase in the cost of living, and the steep increase of the indirect taxes, proposed in the new Budget, will mainly hit the well-to-do strata without having an appreciable effect upon the general level of prices and wages. However, this kind of reasoning is not very conclusive. It shows that in the past, at any rate, prices and wages did rise quite apart from the fiscal increases. Mr. Eshkol, while admitting the existence of strong "price cartels," did not explain how he hopes to overcome their influence. Evidently he pins his hopes on the fact that the Budget will be balanced and that no more deficits will pour purchasing power into the country. But we have seen this process at work in 1952, while the last year has, in fact, brought a retrogression in this connection. A great show of strength will be needed on behalf of the Government to avoid such a development in the coming year.

The other point which the Minister of Finance deliberately avoided was unemployment. In this respect, Mr. Eshkol had the courage to say some very unpleasant words about the impossibility of solving the problem without transferring the unemployed to agricultural settlements. He did not explain how this should be achieved however, and asked to postpone the debate on this issue until the detailed plans had been worked out for the Development Budget. However here also, two divergent aims have been set: the economic one of reducing unemployment, and the financial one of curtailing investments, and an attempt has been made to show how the Government proposes to act.

The stated major objective of guarding the official rate of exchange is hardly compatible with the practice of granting subsidies to various agricultural exports, which has been gaining ground during recent months and is looked upon with much envy by manufacturers.

The proposed Budget is the outcome of a prolonged struggle, and it has yet to undergo additional trimming and adaptation in ministerial committees and in the course of the Knesset debate. But in order to achieve its objectives, it should be accompanied by a comprehensive economic plan, of which at least the major principles should be fixed and stated in advance. Otherwise, the danger will remain that it will meet only with partial success and before long will have to be supplemented by emergency measures, which in the end may defeat its major objectives.

MEN BEHIND McCARTHY

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

WASHINGTON (OFNS). — NO question is harder to answer, among all the conundrums which emerge from the confusions of American opinion, than: "How strong is Senator McCarthy? Is his power growing or waning?"

The evidence is conflicting. On the one hand, the snubs which have been delivered to him by President Eisenhower, by the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, and by the Department of the Army in the past two-and-a-half months have caused him to be quieter and more circumspect in the investigations he undertakes, and in the accusations about Communists in Government which he is now making. Yet the Republican National Committee clearly considers him an asset to next November's Congressional election campaign, and he is at present on a speaking tour, with the Committee's implicit approval, in which he has said that the Democrats provided "twenty years of treason."

The three Democratic members of the Senate Investigating Sub-committee, of which he is chairman, who walked out last summer when he permitted one of his staff to attack the Protestant clergy, agreed to return only after extracting a substantial concession from him which deprived him of full control over the staff the Committee employs. Yet two weeks ago, the Senate voted, by 83 to one, a sum of $214.000 for the continuation of the Committee's operation.

A public opinion poll published in the first week of January showed that only 24% of those questioned believed McCarthy's activities were helping American foreign relations, while 41% believed them to be harmful. But if the same question were asked about McCarthy's activities in hunting subversion on the domestic front, the percentage of approval would undoubtedly be higher.

There has never been any question that McCarthy's activities are approved by only a minority of the American public. What is so difficult to determine is where McCarthy finds the hard core of his support — and his funds. Clearly, his strength does not lie in any one region, although his strongest popular support appears to be found among the German population of his own State of Wisconsin, and the Irish Catholic element in Massachusetts.

For some time it has been rumoured that the financial backing for the kind of ideas to which he has given voice has been derived from a group of wealthy Texans. As a result of recent investigations by several newspapers, something has become known of an organization called "Facts Forum" which is the principal channel for the dissemination of the McCarthy type of propaganda.

"Facts Forum" describes itself as a "non-profit, non-partisan, non-political educational organization." It was started some three years ago by a Texan from Dallas named Haroldson Lafayette Hunt, who is reputed to be the richest man in the U.S., with a fortune of some $500m. and an income of $200,000 a day. Among its directors are numbered General Robert Wood, the chairman of the Sears-Roebuck mail-order chain; Allan Shivers, the Governor of Texas, and General A.C. Wedemeyer, one of the strongest protagonists of General MacArthur.

Since it is supposed to be a non-profit foundation, "Facts Forum" is tax-exempt. Its broadcasts, transmitted as a "public service" at a cost to Hunt of one million dollar a year, include a half-hour weekly programme called "Answers for Americans," transmitted by 380 radio and television stations; two nation-wide weekly broadcasts called "State of the Nation," and a half-hour weekly TV show going to another 58 stations. This is not nearly as intensive a coverage as it might sound, but it does mean that almost every listener or viewer can tune in to a "Facts Forum" broadcast if he chooses. In addition, the Forum publishes a weekly newsletter with a circulation of 60,000, and has distributed a number of near-Fascist books.

Although "Facts Forum" asserts that it is non-partisan, denies any overt connection with Senator McCarthy and makes an elaborate showing of presenting both sides of every issue, its broadcasts are in fact heavily weighted in favour of isolationism and ultra-conservatism. Almost all Democrats other than diehard Southern and all liberal Republicans are labelled "pink" or "collectivist." Facts Forum uses the device of the loaded question to give its own answers to "Did pro-Communists in the U.S. bring about the Korean war?" or: "Will organized Labour eventually govern the nation?"

According to the Providence "Journal Bulletin", which made a thorough investigation of the foundation's operations, it uses a number of contributors with anti-Semitic or Fascist records, including one Alien Zoll who has charged that "the United Nations is a device to permit the coloured races to rule the white races," and that "Unesco (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is an alien conspiracy to teach sex delinquency to American schoolchildren."

Ike Nominee

Americans have been disturbed at learning that a man who was on the Washington Staff of "Facts Forum," a Mr. Robert E. Lee, has been nominated by President Eisenhower to membership of the Federal Communications Commission, which controls the granting of licences to radio and television stations.

What is interesting about "Facts Forum" is not its dubious success, but the evidence it provides, along with analyses of McCarthy's audiences, and of letters supporting him to newspapers, of the kind of Americans to whom he appeals. There is considerable witness, of which "Facts Forum" and Mr. Hunt form only one strand, that he appeals to the very new very rich, mostly to be found in Texas and the South-west, whose extravagant sense of power finds no satisfaction in the cautious international conservatism of a man like President Eisenhower. McCarthy is on excellent terms with a number of these men, and enjoys their hospitality and facilities.

The second element in pro-McCarthyism, stronger numerically though not financially, is the Irish Catholic population, normally Democratic in sympathy, to whom McCarthy's strictures on British "blood trade" with China are primarily addressed, playing on ancestral emotions which he knows well how to arouse.

The third element, whose interest is apparent from the composition of his current audiences, is the middle-aged and the elderly — those who were brought up in a very different America, who lack the first-hand contact with foreign allies afforded to the wartime serviceman, and who feel uneasy and lost at the rise of the United States to the leadership of the free world.

Evangelists Hand Out Food With Bibles

'Converts' Seek Material Benefits

Jerusalem Post Reporter

This is the fifth of a series of articles on Mission schools in Israel, and deals with proselytising in Jerusalem. The first three articles, which dealt with Jaffa, reported that no active proselytising was taking place in schools there.

THE shell-riddled houses of Musrara were condemned after the siege of Jerusalem, but families have long ago swarmed into them; despite the Jordan legionnaires who stand and watch a few metres from the barbed wire rearing like cactus from every wall. This winter, mobs of half-naked children romp and bicker in the mud because the rooms, a little warmer, are reserved for card-playing and gossip to pass the time. Boys of 14 and upward lounge on the beds with old men of 40. They have nothing to do save register at the Labour Exchange once daily. The most decrepit rooms there appeared strangely devoid of women. Word had gone round that the Mission was giving out clothes, and the women, elbowing with all their strength for a place near the iron gate, filled the alley with raucous commands to "open and let us in."

The Jerusalem branch of the Hebrew Evangelical Society, whose headquarters is in Los Angeles, occupies a handsome Arab villa backing onto the filthiest tenement in Musrara. Newly-painted inside and out, the Mission shines welcome. Workmen have just installed gay American furniture and have renovated the offices.

Clothes and Kosher Meat

This autumn, Rev. Albert Bonk arrived with his wife from Vancouver to take over the Mission. Matters were in a bad way, ever since the previous Mission head, a Mr. Stanakis, had returned to the U.S. after his ex-Mizrahi colleague had been convicted of selling Mission goods on the black market. Before this episode, the evangelists had pursued their calling quietly for three years.

Rev. Bonk has instituted twice-weekly prayer-meets, regular distribution of clothes, baby-linen, blankets, tinned milk and *kasher* meat. For Christmas alone, he donated $2,000 worth of Scrip-beef, *kasher* fat, rice and candy. At Christmas about 500 people were invited to five film-shows depicting the birth at Bethlehem; after the show, everyone received a food parcel, and a New Testament — but only a few took the Bibles."

The first Saturday in the month, about 50 children troop an hour's walk from Talpiot *ma'bara* to hear Bible stories. After Catechism, sweets are handed out.

One by one, those women daily clamouring at the gate are let in, and the grille locked behind them. "Once they climbed over the wall and broke in, so now we take precautions," explained the German Protestant who supervised the clothing distribution. Everyone given aid must show his identity card, and sign a form promising not to sell what he received. (Nevertheless, the other scruples, furnishing a host of pavement vendors with their stock-in-trade). The application forms follow a dreary pattern: Number in family — from five to ten, including infants and bedridden grandparents. Employment—none. Almost all the applicants are from North Africa or Iraq, and many give an address in Baka'a or the German Colony, far from Musrara. How did they hear about the Mission?

Activity in Ma'bara

Talpiot *ma'bara* has several missionary "agents," headed by a convert from Morocco employed by the Gospel Church. These "agents," once out-of-work immigrants like their neighbours, "saw the light" and obtained a modicum of security. They know which families have reached destitution, whose wife has had another unwanted child, whose husband has fallen sick — even before the Government welfare officer knows. And presuming that the welfare officer did know, what relief could be expected? A widow with three children depends on IL.10 a month; a father suffering from tuberculosis supports a family of nine on IL.30 a month — and this dole reaches the *ma'bara* three months in arrears.

Special Classes

Warm clothing and canned beef are not the only inducements to visit missions. Pupils from three years up find a friendly reception in 48 kindergartens and private schools maintained by Christian foundations in Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa, Nazareth and Ramle. State schools turn their charges loose at noon, but these schools hold class until four, coach backward pupils and teach French or English in addition to Hebrew. The sisters of St. Vincent de Paul in Jerusalem shelter 30 babies in their creche, and 80 orphans in their hospice. The "agents" of Talpiot *ma'bara* will continue to flourish, while the Ministry for Social Welfare apologizes for its meagre budget.

The Hebrew Evangelical establishment stands close by Mea Shearim, whose fur-hatted *hassidim* have warred on missionaries since their arrival in the Holy City 130 years ago. The Anti-Apostasy League, organized mainly from Mea Shearim, arranged rallies in Talpiot warning against "ministers of Satan." The Chief Rabbi circulated a pronouncement castigating the proselytizers for their "blatant enticements."

Keren Yeladeinu, the "Children's Fund," backed by orthodox Jewry here and abroad, enjoys the official blessing of WIZO, voluntary women's societies and the Ministry for Religious Affairs. It provides help for families intending to put their children in convent schools, and has reportedly "rescued" 300 such boys and girls. According to the Ministry for Religious Affairs, some 2,000 Jewish pupils attend Christian foundations. Some Missions put the total as low as 700. These Mission schools do not engage in any active proselytising.

Figures Unknown

Until non-Jewish schools are obliged to comply with rules of registration incumbent upon the others, no one can say for certain how many Jewish children they really educate. The Ministry for Religious Affairs considers proselytes and children of a Jewish mother and non-Jewish father as belonging to the Jewish community, whereas the Christian clergy claims them for its own. The missionary has no desire to publicize his triumphs, at any rate in Israel, whereas the zealous rabbi would think it no crime to paint missionary influence in the most sensational manner possible. The same applies to baptism, with the Anti-Apostasy League adducing dozens of cases, and evangelizers admitting to little headway. The Hebrew Evangelical Society in Musrara has baptized only two immigrants from Eastern Europe in the last two years, according to the Mission.

The Gospel Church in Jerusalem also testifies to a handful of converts since the mass exodus of Arabs from Jewish Jerusalem narrowed the scope of proselytization. Candidates for baptism are not lacking, however. When the Press "leaked" that converts are given free passages abroad, all the missions were besieged by eager applicants, who were rather crestfallen to discover that religious instruction lasting at least a year preceded the boat-ticket. Only ten seeking Catholicism accepted this condition and now study at the foundation of St. Pierre de Ratisbonne. Other diligent souls frequent the large variety of prayer-meetings convoked by Jerusalem evangelizers, with the guarantee that their emigration will reward "change of heart." Such tactics certainly tend to repel a genuine seeker after another faith.

INFLUENCE OF MISSION SCHOOLS: PRO AND CON

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—As there has been a campaign recently to combat the activities of Mission Schools, I believe it only fair to give you an opinion which is based only on my personal experience.

This experience concerns my son who, when in the first and second form of the Bnei-Brak school of the Histadrut trend, was considered a gifted but naughty child by his teachers and often sent home for misbehaviour. He finally became more accustomed to sit outside on the road than in the school and consequently we were forced to change schools. The next step was the third form of the Ramat Gan General Zionist school, where he was sent to the school psychologist. At the end of the year, the Ramat Gan school refused to readmit him on the ground that he was not a Ramat Gan resident. Back to Bnei-Brak again, this time to the Mizrahi school. There the teacher sent him out of the school continually. Incidentally, he was always smart enough to be able to pass on to the next form.

I heard about the French school in Jaffa and talked to the headmaster there. To my surprise, I did not find him at all anxious to take my boy — he said that his was not a school for difficult children. He finally agreed to take him for a trial period.

The boy has now been there for three years. He is one of the best pupils in his class, although he knew no French when he entered; after two years, he was allowed to jump a form. He has become more self-assured and interested in his studies, sports and the pastimes of boys his age. He comes home regularly and I have never heard him utter an opinion that would give me to believe that he is influenced against his people—nor have I ever heard of any child being converted or of any attempt made to convert a child. When I once asked the Headmaster how he could explain the difference in the boy, he said, "We are learned educators and our secret is patience."

I do not want this letter to be considered an attempt to create proselytes for this school nor do I think that it needs to be defended. I can only speak for one school which I know, but I think that after my own personal experience, I owe this statement to the school, to myself and to public enlightenment.

Yours etc.,
HARRY KOEB

Bnei-Brak, February 2.

•

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Referring to your interesting articles on Mission Schools, I note that it is not only the Missions' curriculum that attracts pupils but other weighty reasons as well.

From my own teaching experience at the College des Freres in Jaffa before the foundation of the State, I can confirm that never in four years did I notice any religious pressure or influence exerted either on non-Christian students, who came from variegated communities, or on non-Christian teachers.

I would like to correct a misstatement made in *The Jerusalem Post* in connection with these articles. Your correspondent stated that there are no Jewish Secondary Schools in Jaffa. In fact there are two—"La-Or" Secondary School and the former Government Kindergarten Teachers' Seminary at 58th Street, which has turned out hundreds of teachers.

Yours etc.,
Ch. REED

Tel Aviv, February 8.

•

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—While I find the series of articles on Missionary Schools, which began in your issue of February 5, of interest, I must express my grave concern about what might be termed the "benevolent neutrality" underlying that study, especially as the footnote of that article speaks *inter alia* about "recommendation for their coordination with the Ministry of Education network."

Nobody, probably not even the parents sending their children to Mission schools, is so naive as to assume that these institutions were established for educational and humane purposes alone. Their "mission"—the word in itself is ominous enough—is to be sought in the political as well as in the religious sphere. It is no mere coincidence that the missionary schools, started to flourish some 120 years ago, i.e., at a time when the Great Powers of that time became more interested in this part of the world.

Even with the introduction of Hebrew studies into their curricula, it is a fallacy to expect mission schools to educate their pupils towards Jewish and Israel values, towards being loyal citizens of the State of Israel and faithful sons of their own nation. The dangers of a missionary education lie in a trend toward cultural levantinism and the raising of a cultural, political and religious "Fifth Column" in our midst. The fact that certain parent groups, without roots in Zionism and Judaism, are so enthusiastic about the missionary schools can hardly be considered a plea in their favour. We live in a time of the ingathering of the exiles, not only in the territorial sense of the word; we have lost most of our spiritual fortresses in Europe. We cannot look with complacency on the fact that some of our children are being educated in missionary establishments. We, in our position, definitely cannot afford to see the opponent's point.

Yours etc.,
F. HICHENBERG

Tel Aviv, February 7.

REPORTER'S NOTE: Actually, "benevolent neutrality" was not my state of mind when conducting this investigation. I aimed rather at "objective enquiry."

I think it only fair to add that I went to Jaffa armed with a series of accusations against the Mission Schools there, as to their deliberate proselytizing activity, as well as my own prejudice against Mission education.

The facts, however, did not bear out these accusations.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I am amazed that your paper, which normally stands on a very high level, prints such one-sided, anti-Government and anti-Jewish articles. Every child who visits a Mission School for any length of time is influenced by the Christian and sometimes anti-Israel education there. The aim of every Mission school, with perhaps one or two exceptions, is to bring the young Jewish child into the chapel and to influence his young soul.

It is ridiculous to state that children outside Israel were sometimes educated by nuns and priests. It may be that in some cases there was no choice. But now we have the State of Israel, whose aim today is to educate its children to become good members of a Jewish Nation. We want our children here to speak their mother-tongue, Hebrew, fluently and not as a broken "secondary" language, as do the children in the Mission schools.

I, as well as my co-workers in this field, know from experience how badly our children are in need of longer school-hours, meals in schools and kindergartens, but we also know that the Ministries of Education and Welfare are just as aware of these facts as we are. We, unlike your reporter, do not see it as "negligence" on the part of these Ministries. We know, unfortunately, that we have not the same means at our disposal as have the Mission schools, who are supported by Missions from all over the world.

Keren Yeladeinu has erected numerous crèches, day-nurseries, club-houses, and sports fields all over the country, besides supporting individual children of needy families in hostels and institutions.

If the Mission schools are so keen to help us with the education of our children, let them come forward with practical proposals for cooperation in such important work, but we will never allow them to undermine the very existence of our State by influencing our children in the wrong direction.

Yours etc.,
JAEL BELIGMAN

Jerusalem, February 16.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—In your article, "Missions Curriculum Attracts Pupils," of February 5, my attention was drawn to the remarks made by "an intelligent Israeli born in Berlin." "I want my children to be citizens of the world," was what he said. Hasn't the intelligent ex-Berliner learned yet that the world isn't too anxious to have either him or his children as citizens? Had it been, he would not have lived in Tel Aviv for nearly 15 years.

Yours etc.,
B. BASLER

Ganei-Tikva, February 9.

•

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—The cool and detached series of articles on the Mission schools are astonishing to a person who was brought up as a Zionist. I don't wish to challenge the scientific value of your correspondent's statistical samples and of the conclusions based upon them, but it seems to me not unfair to say that the ultimate aim of every honest Christian mission is to make converts. Can you conceive that, at the time of the fruition of the hopes of our people, our younger generation should be entrusted in any degree to the hands of people who are bound, ultimately, to estrange them from their Jewish heritage? Can this really be excused by any amount of dissatisfaction with the Government school curricula?

It is hard to believe that the Mission schools have requested the Government to control them from the aspects of health, education or welfare. Are the Mission schools trying to integrate themselves in any way into the general educational life of Israel, do they submit any kind of reports to any Israel authority, can our Government tell exactly who is exempt from our truancy laws by virtue of studying at the Mission schools?

The Mission schools make no contribution to our national revival, and it is our duty not only to improve our own health, education and welfare service but also to conduct a vigorous campaign against the dangers inherent in this strange growth in our midst. This is what *Keren Yeladeinu* is trying to do.

Yours etc.,
ELIEZER DEMBITZ

Jerusalem, February 17.

Readers' Letters

MUSICAL DIARY

ARENA Blazer, heard in Tel Aviv for the first time at the Museum last week, is a versatile pianist with a secure instinct for the keyboard. Although her touch couldn't be called refined or modulated, she gave satisfying performances of Beethoven's feverishly and intensely rejoicing sonata No. 3, op. 31, mastering the strange and scurrilous staccato scherzo as well as the contrasting spheric trio of the menuetto; of a Brahms rhapsody; and of some Chopin pieces of which I found Prelude No. 16 and the Scherzo, op. 20, the most rewarding performances.

The Committee for Musical Programmes in Immigrant Settlements, working in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Culture (and sponsored by the American Fund for Israel Institutions), is now active in 15 settlements throughout the country. Recorded concerts, folk orchestras, community singing are promoted. The places are regularly visited by music teachers who give detailed reports to the working committee (Messrs. Mordechai Ardon and I. Amiran from the Ministry of Education and Culture, Dr. Y. Spira, Programme director of Kol Yisrael, and I. Miron-Michrovsky, director of activities).

Mo.

In Haifa

IN the Festival Concert on Saturday, on the occasion of the Haifa Chamber Music Society's fifth anniversary at Beit Harofe, the biggest number of artists in the history of these concerts so far took part. Fifteen wind instruments is so small a hall — Toeplitz (flute) Thorner, Yuval (Oboe); Ettlinger, Siman-Or, Kochmann (Clarinet); Zimmermann (Bass-Clarinet); Rechtmann, Sherman (Bassoon); Salomon, Baum, Lewy, Wegman (French Horn); Honigsberg (Trumpet), nearly made us forget it was chamber music. The artists, all members of the I.P.O. wind section, did their best to restrain the tone volume, but Mozart's Serenade No. 10 in B Flat Major (K. 361) (for 2 Oboes, 2 Clarinets, 2 Basset Horns, 4 French Horns, 2 Bassoons, and Double Bass), for instance, is better suited to the open air where it was meant to be performed under a lady's window. Thorner kept his band together successfully.

Hindemith's Septet for Wind Instruments written in 1948, in five movements: Vivo-Intermezzo - Variations - Intermezzo-Fugue "Alter Berner March" pours the composer's modern thoughts in old channels of musical form. Though it is highly enjoyable for its lightheartedness and for the elasticity of its intellectual fun, it touches only the listener's mind and not his heart.

Played with taste and intelligence by all the artists, this programme was well prepared by Dr. Gruenwald, the initiator of these concerts.

G.W.-B.

New Tone Poem

Marc Lavry's new tone poem "Negev," dedicated to David Ben Gurion, will be heard for the first time in America as part of the inauguration programme of the new transmitter tower of Station W.L.I.B., New York, on Sunday.

W.L.I.B. has pioneered in presenting Israel programmes to American audiences. Eleanore Levenson and Louis P. Goldberg, its representatives in Israel since September, are continuing their "American Israel Almanac," a daily programme heard over W.L.I.B. for the past two years.

Tributes from Israel on the station's inauguration were paid by Dr. Y. Burg, Minister of Posts, Dr. A. Biran, Jerusalem District Representative, Mrs. B. Idelson, M.K., Mr. G. Agron, Mr. M. Perlman, Director of Government Information Services, Dr. M. Evenari, Vice-President of the Hebrew University, and others.

MUSICIAN BUYS TELEPHONE BOOTH

LONDON, (A.P.) — The Post Office announced today completion of a big business deal — the sale of an old telephone booth to a musician.

The Post Office, which receives a number of strange requests, reported that the musician had written in explaining that he wanted one of the booths to pursue his studies without disturbing the neighbours. He had decided that one of the red soundproof boxes, nine feet high and four feet wide, and which are landmarks, would be ideal.

"He did not state what instrument he played," a spokesman said.

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2. Dimensions of Poles:

Length	Top diameter: Minimum	Top diameter: Maximum	Minimum diameter 1.5m. from bottom
5½-6-6½-7 metres	11 cm.	15 cm.	18 cm.

3. The poles are to be supplied with the bark left on.
4. Tenderers must indicate the dates of supply and place where the poles will be handed over and should state the number and unit price for each type of pole.
5. The tender must be accompanied by a cheque of a well-known bank, amounting to 10% of the total amount of the quotation. The cheque should be certified by the bank and will serve as a guarantee of good faith.
6. Tenders accompanied by cheque must be addressed to the Director General, Ministry of Posts, Jerusalem, and sent in double envelopes. The inner envelope is to be subscribed "Secret —Tender for supply of Telegraph Poles." Tenders not submitted in the above manner will not be taken into consideration.
7. The Director General, Ministry of Posts, is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
8. Tenders must reach the above address not later than 14 days after the date of this publication.
9. Tenders by telegraph will not be accepted.

Acting Director General, Ministry of Posts.

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